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THE COMING CONVENTION

SENATOR CONKLING A DELEGATE TO SARATOGA.

OPPOSITION TO CORNELL IN ONEIDA—WILL MR. CONKLING MAKE A FIGHT FOR HIM? —JUDGE ROBERTSON AND MR. STARIN BOTH POPULAR.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Republican managers of the First District of Oneida County have selected as delegates to the Saratoga Convention, Roscoe Conkling, W. H. Watson, G. W. Chadwick, and Newton Sholes. The two gentlemen last named are understood to be opposed to the candidacy of Mr. A. B. Cornell, but it is generally conceded here that if Mr. Conkling makes a personal appeal to them, they will not refuse to support his henchman. Will Senator Conkling make the personal appeal, and will he make a personal fight for Cornell in the convention? are questions upon which much depends, and in regard to which there is great difference of opinion in Utica. One of the Senator's personal friends, who is in a position to give accurate information, says that he [Mr. Conkling] will not make an active public contest to secure Cornell's nomination; that he will, of course, favor him in a quiet way, but that his main object in going to the convention is to show to the country that recent events in the home of his Rhode Island connection do not compel him to keep aloof from public affairs. In this relation it will not be amiss to say that the prevailing public sentiment in this part of the State is that until the Senator has made some satisfactory explanation of that connection it will hardly do for him to assume the rôle of absolute dictator, which he performed with such credit to himself and disaster to the party in the Rochester convention of 1877. That he will have the good sense to take the modest position which would become him under the circumstance is by the majority of well-informed people here regarded as extremely doubtful. In opposition to the theory that he will not make an active and aggressive fight for Cornell, it is argued with much plausibility that, once in the convention, he must rule absolutely or lose all influence with men who, in the past, have obeyed him, not from love, but fear. If he has decided to take this latter course—to take the bull by the horns, as he declined to do in 1876—both he and his friends may as well prepare themselves for a very lively contest.

The opposition to the nomination of Mr. Cornell, even among men who are warm friends of Senator Conkling, is more determined and uncompromising than is generally known, and if he attempts, in the teeth of this opposition, to force the nomination of his favorite over candidates who are known to have the cordial support of the Republican masses, he may find that there are limits beyond which no party leader can go and succeed. Mr. Cornell seems to have secured the delegates from this district, but there can be no doubt that the majority of the Republican voters here favor some other candidate. Judge William H. Robertson appears to be their first choice. The Hon. John H. Starin has recently developed a great deal of strength, and there are a few men of influence who still cling to Mr. George B. Sloan.

WESTCHESTER FOR ROBERTSON.

HOW JUDGE ROBERTSON IS REGARDED BY HIS LIFETIME NEIGHBORS.

CROTON DAM, Aug. 27.—Here in the centre of the Third Westchester Assembly District, on the green before Gregory's Hotel, was held to-day the largest district convention ever seen by the Republicans of this section. Nearly 100 delegates, and half as many additional interested outsiders, had come together at noon, some of whom had driven 15 or 20 miles over hilly roads, and all were present with but one purpose, that purpose being, as frankly stated by one of the "solid men," to nominate a man for Governor who is large enough for the office, who is well-known in the State, and who is so well-known at home that he is good for 10,000 majority in the Congressional district in which he lives against any Democratic candidate. The delegates were the best men of the district, and many of them had been tickling the marrow in the bony hills until they had grown fat upon many laughing harvests. They gathered in groups about the hotel porch, and talked over the situation, and in exchanging opinions as to the course to be pursued, it was found that there was substantially but one desire in the body, and that was to have the name of the Hon. William H. Robertson presented to the State Convention as candidate for Governor, and to have his candidacy urged from first to last. While the groups were engaged in this sort of discussion, a team of bay colts before a plain buggy was driven up by Judge Robertson himself, who came as a delegate from Katonah. His face and figure are well known to every man in the assembly, and he is received with a warmth that indicates how sincerely he is admired by the men who know him best. As he jumps from his wagon and makes his way to the hotel his progress is interrupted by delegates who greet him with outstretched hands and smiles of welcome. For every pleasant greeting he has a good-humored, attentive ear and a cheerful reply, just as he always has for all persons with whom he has business or social relations.

At 12 o'clock the delegates were through with their hand-shaking and their interchanging of views, and were ready for business. They had talked openly and positively about what they wanted to do. All that remained to be done was to select a delegation to Saratoga that would "first, last, and all the time" advocate the nomination of Judge Robertson. All were agreed that no instructions would be needed by the delegates, for it would not have been possible to select a man who would have chosen any other candidate than the man whose name was on every one's lips. Neither were pledges to be expected. Mr. Alexander C. Dunbar, Chairman of the District Committee, standing upon the veranda of the hotel, called to order the crowd of delegates, who were scattered about in the road and under the trees. He nominated James W. Bedell, of Somers, as Chairman, and the nomination was approved. Mr. Bedell stepped to the front, and a moment later Mr. W. W. Pierson, of Sing Sing, was chosen Secretary, and the convention had decided to take a recess of an hour for dinner. At 1:15 the convention was again called to order. It was supposed that it would meet in a large room in the second story of the hotel, but as everybody was convinced that there was no occasion for going inside, the convention business was transacted on and in front of the hotel piazza. It was soon over. The call for credentials brought forth the properly accredited papers of the delegates from Bedford, Cortland, Lewisboro, Newcastle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, and Yorktown. The roll-call of delegates was dispensed with. John C. Paulding then moved that the delegates of the district to the State Convention be Elliot C. Cowdin, D. Wiley Travis, Henry W. Norton, and D. Ogden Bradley. Without discussion, these nominations were unanimously approved. The convention then elected as delegates to the Congressional Convention, Cyrus Lawrence, second, Lewisboro; W. W. Pierson, Sing Sing; David N. Chichester, Poundridge; James W. Bedell, Somers; Stephen H. Miller, Bedford. To the Senatorial Convention the following delegates were chosen: James F. Lawrence, Lewisboro; J. Holly Platt, Ossining; Constant White, Yorktown; Cyrus Frost, Cortland, and George A. Mead, North Salem. Delegates were authorized to appoint their own alternates. The District Committee was then appointed by the Chair, as follows: Alexander W. Dunbar, Cortland; Thomas Leary, Ossining; Gilbert Darrow, Yorktown; George A. Mead, North Salem.

QUEENS COUNTY FOR ROBERTSON.

THE FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION—A STRONG ROBERTSON DELEGATION CHOSEN.

ROSLYN, Aug. 27.—The Republicans of the First District of Queens County chose three delegates to the Saratoga Convention, at the Pavilion Hotel, to-day. Mr. Isaac H. Cocks called the meeting to order, and the officers chosen were S. B. Caldwell, President, and F. M. Eastman and Joseph Williams, Secretaries. Oyster Bay sent eight delegates, North Hempstead six, and Flushing nine. On motion of Ben. D. Hicks, of North Hempstead, each township was allowed to name a delegate to the State Convention, and the business was transacted without a hitch or a wrangle. Oyster Bay named J. H. Ludlam, with W. M. Dodd as alternate; Flushing, A. K. P. Dennett; alternate, Charles Lever; North Hempstead, H. W. Eastman; alternate, John M. Clark. The old District Committee, consisting of Messrs. I. H. Cocks, C. L. Vandewater, and L. F. Coles, was reappointed.

Mr. Dennett made a few remarks, saying that he was glad to see the delegation would go to Saratoga unpledged. Had a pledge been exacted, Mr. Dennett would have refused to go. "As far as my sentiments go now," he said, "I shall not cast my first ballot for Mr. Cornell." [Applause.]

Dr. John Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Lunacy, was prevailed on to say a few words. In his opinion it will require a serious, premeditated, and well-directed effort at political suicide to bring about a Republican defeat in the State this Fall. Dr. Ordronaux, during the past six weeks, had made a tour of the State, and, in his opinion, Republicans were never better prepared for a united, vigorous campaign, while the disaffection in the Democratic ranks appears this year to be a breach that cannot be readily healed. In regard to possible candidates, the speaker approached the subject with diffidence, the more so because there were many in the field, and it would be invidious to select one from the number. He, however, ventured to speak of Judge Robertson, [hearty applause,] as he knew him well from frequent intercourse with him as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. He could say that he was a trustworthy, faithful, industrious legislator. All concede that no man has been a more square-dealing legislator, always to be found when wanted, and always found to be doing the right thing. "Should Judge Robertson be the choice of the Saratoga Convention, he will present a record that it will be difficult to overshadow." [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Cocks spoke of the danger in counting too much on the civil war in the enemy's camp, although this year it did not seem possible for peace to be declared between the belligerents. The meeting was then declared adjourned.

Mr. Dennett's views are expressed in his remarks. He is anti-Cornell, &c., with Mr. Eastman, who was not at the convention, strongly in favor of Judge Robertson. Mr. Ludlam favors Judge Robertson, and declares that though he admires Mr. Cornell for resisting the President's order, he does not consider him a strong man.

Mr. Hicks, Mr. Cocks, and many other gentlemen declared themselves in favor of Judge Robertson and against Mr. Cornell. No one could be found who would admit that he had a second choice.

THE THIRD ST. LAWRENCE DISTRICT.

STOCKHOLM DEPOT, Aug. 27.—The Third Assembly District Republican Convention of St. Lawrence County was held to-day at Stockholm Depot. Ebenezer S. Crapser was nominated for member of Assembly. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, recommending the placing of the Hon. A. B. Hepburn upon the State ticket; also, recommending the renomination of the Hon. D. T. Lynde as State Senator. The following delegates to the State Convention were chosen: George Z. Erwin, George H. Sweet, the Hon. Jonah Sanford, T. H. Ferris; alternates—R. B. White, the Hon. P. W. Rose, A. S. Tucker, and the Hon. C. T. Hulburd. Upon the Gubernatorial question the delegates are not instructed.

MADISON AGAINST CORNELL.

UTICA, Aug. 27.—Madison County has chosen the following-named delegates to the Republican State Convention: Congressman Joseph Mason, the Hon. L. B. Kern, the Hon. A. L. Saunders, W. J. Taylor, and D. W. Emerson. No instructions were given to the delegates, but they are known to be individually and collectively opposed to Cornell.

CORTLAND COUNTY FOR HISCOCK.

CORTLAND, Aug. 27.—The Republicans of Cortland County will be represented in the Saratoga Convention by William O. Burns, Abram P. Smith, R. Holland Duell, and William J. Montague. They were not instructed, but declare themselves to be in favor of Mr. Hiscock for Governor, Judge Robertson being their second choice.

WARREN'S DELEGATES UNPLEDGED.

WARRENSBURG, Aug. 27.—The Republican Convention for Warren County, to elect delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga next Wednesday, was held here to-day, the result being the selection of the following named delegates: Barclay Thomas, James C. Eldridge, and F. G. Crosby. They are unpledged, and have expressed no preferences for Governor.

ERIE FOR CORNELL.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—The Republican Convention for the Second Assembly District of Erie County to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Charles M. King, Louis P. Reichert, John Kraft, Philip Steingoetter. The delegation is understood to be for Cornell, though two or three of the members may vote for Sherman S. Rogers on the first ballot.

SCHOHARIE STRONG FOR STARIN.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, Aug. 27.—Schoharie County's delegation in the Republican State Convention will consist of the following gentlemen: John H. Mead, Matthew Burhaus, William S. Jones. They were not instructed, but the sentiment of the people is strong for the Hon. John H. Starin.

GREENE COUNTY UNINSTRUCTED.

CAIRO, Aug. 27.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention for Greene County were elected to-day, as follows: W. H. Van Orden, Silas W. Briggs, and Jonas M. Smith. They were not instructed.

WASHINGTON COUNTY'S MEN.

SANDY HILL, Aug. 27.—Mr. John Dwyer, a delegate to the Saratoga Convention, claims that the Washington County delegation is for Cornell.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DELEGATES SELECTED BY THE NINTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, in the Bleecker Building, First Vice-President J. D. Ackerman in the chair, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously selected as delegates to the Republican State Convention: Leo F. Merckley, Matthew Kane, J. Pangborn, and George B. Deane, Jr. The following were selected as alternates: William Keyes, H. Cargill, F. B. Miller, and James S. Luddington.

ELECTION OF CHEROKEE CHIEFS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 27.—Advices from the Cherokee Nation show the election of Bushy Head and Adair's party as principal and assistant chiefs. Ross and Thompson are beaten 4 to 1. The defeat of Ross's party is thought to be final and complete. Bushy Head and Adair are both half-breeds, highly educated and progressive, and are experienced in affairs. They are announced as favorable to liberal laws and a more economical administration, and opposed to maintaining large and expensive delegations at Washington.

THE RAG BABY ADVOCATES

THE NEW-YORK STATE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES AT UTICA—TILDEN AND KELLY BOTH WORKING TO CONTROL THE THIRD PARTY—A HINT THAT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY DELEGATES WILL BE AGAIN EXCLUDED—WHAT THE PLATFORM WILL BE LIKE.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—There are many indications pointing to the fact that the success of resumption has done much to weaken the Greenback-Labor Party in this State. Still, the convention of that organization, which is to be held in Utica to-morrow, promises to be well attended, and many of the leading Nationalists now here claim, in all sincerity, that though they may lose the votes of those who have ceased to believe in soft-money theories, they will be largely reinforced by working men and farmers, who seek relief from railway and other monopolies. Basing their calculations upon this belief, they claim that the total of 75,000 votes cast by them last year will be increased in the coming election. This claim is doubtless a wild one, but it is evident from the earnestness and respectability of the delegates now here that those who have assumed that the Greenback-Labor Party had ceased to be a factor in the politics of New-York, have been very much mistaken. Just how much influence the new party is to have in the campaign depends entirely upon the action of to-morrow's convention. If the advice of the sensible men is heeded, and the party, preserving its identity, nominates some man identified with it, there can be no doubt that he will receive a very considerable vote. On the other hand, an indorsement of some puppet of Democratic wire-pullers, which is being urged by agents of both Tilden and John Kelly, could only result in profit to one or the other of these eminent political manipulators.

The result of the old feud between rival delegaties from New-York City will have much to do with determining the final outcome. At the last State Convention of the organization, after both the Blair and Shupe delegations had been refused seats, a committee was appointed to take testimony in New-York, being clothed with absolute power to decide which of the city factions was regular. The majority of this committee reported in favor of the Blair faction, and, it is asserted, sent its report to P. T. Saunders, the Chairman of the State Committee. When the latter body met, however, Mr. Saunders said nothing about such a report, and a new committee was accordingly sent to New-York to make a new report. This new committee succeeded in patching up a compromise between Blair and O'Reilly—Shupe in the meantime having disappeared altogether from the controversy and public view—by which Blair was to receive four members of the State Committee and O'Reilly three, and this arrangement was accepted by the State Committee. In spite of this so-called compromise, however, the Blair and O'Reilly factions once more appear in antagonism to each other. In addition to them, there is still another set of delegates, headed by one Carsey who claim seats from New-York City. This third faction is an off-shoot of the O'Reilly organization, and there is good reason to believe that it owes its existence to the intrigue of Tammany Hall. It is at least certain that the Carsey men favor the nomination of Richard Schell for Governor, and it is said he would put no less than $30,000 into the canvass. Whether Kelly, by such a nomination here, hopes to force an indorsement of Schell by the regular Democratic Convention, or whether he simply desires it to exact local patronage from the Tilden officers in the City, does not appear. Both views are freely advanced. On the other hand, it is claimed by those who oppose the O'Reilly men that they are working in the interest of Tilden, and that they desire the nomination of some tool of his, who, at the last moment, would retire in the interest of the regular Democratic candidate. It is noticeable that the simon-pure Greenbackers from the rural districts take only a languid interest in this New-York quarrel, and they already hint that the tactics of the last convention will be repeated, and every one from New-York excluded from the floor. Several delegates are assured that in no other way can the Greenback Party be saved from a "sell-out" to one or the other of the Democratic faction.

Those gentlemen who have come here with the honest purpose of serving the people they represent are literally opposed to any fusion, coalition, or surrender. They advocate the nomination of Dr. Wieting, of Syracuse, for Governor, and there are strong indications that they will succeed. Chief-Justice Church is also spoken of, and is claimed as an original Greenbacker, but it is not probable that he will develop much strength.

Regarding the platform, there is even more than the usual speculation, and between the Greenback and Labor wings of the party there is a very warm contest as to which element shall be allowed to do most of the resolving. Nearly every delegate here has a platform in his pocket, which he is ready to read at a moment's notice, and all of them have decided views as to what sort of resolutions should be adopted. It is probable, however, that in the end the platform agreed upon will declare in substance, if not in the exact language given, that all lawful money used in the transaction of business within the limits of the United States should be issued by the Government; that its volume should be equal to $50 per capita of population, that being the amount required to insure business prosperity as determined by the amount of Government obligations in use as money from 1865 to 1868; that its amount should not be increased or diminished except in proportion as the population of the country increases or diminishes; that it should be placed in circulation in payment of interest-bearing and other outstanding Government obligations, completing needed Government improvements, and paying the current expenses of the Government until the entire sum *is in the hands of the people; further, that this currency, so issued, should be a legal tender* in payment of all private debts and public dues; that it should not be redeemed, except in kind, or in payments due the Government, nor held in the Treasury when so redeemed, except as current funds. In regard to the national banks it will probably be resolved that the present system of national banking has grown to the most dangerous monopoly ever organized in this country; that it lends and obtains interest on its combined credit to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, and without the employment of a penny of actual money; that it unites with railroad rings to speculate in their securities, and contracts or expands the circulation to suit selfish interests, and to the injury of legitimate business; that the national bank notes should be withdrawn from circulation, legal-tender notes issued in their stead, the note system abolished and banking be made absolutely free. The labor plank will probably declare in substance that no man employed by the Government should be required to work more than eight hours a day, and that prison and convict labor should not be brought into competition with what is called honest industry.

A strong effort will be made to have the following inserted in the platform:

Resolved, That as railroads can be permitted to be built only under the law of public use, therefore neither their property nor management can justly or legally be made the object of private speculation; that every dollar paid in excess of a reasonable return on the sum levied on, and actually expended in, the construction or equipment of the property their securities represent is in violation of that law and an unjust burden on commerce and travel.

Resolved, That the railroad companies of this State should by law be prohibited from charging more for transporting property a greater than a less distance, from discriminating in their charges between individuals in the same community, and that all railway companies should be compelled to keep their books open for proper inspection.

In addition to these provisions, the usual declaration against the Republican and Democratic Parties will be adopted.

To-night, delegates representing nearly one-half of the State are on the ground. They, together with a few hundred working men, held an open-air meeting, and listened to speeches by J. J. Jones, and others. The principal feature of the entertainment was a liberal denunciation of "The bastard De Youngs of San Francisco." After the meeting, the State Committee came together and sat until a late hour discussing the merits of the fight among the New-York delegates, and other matters relating to the organization of the convention.

A ROW ABOUT A FUSION.

TWO LIVELY GREENBACK FACTIONS IN LACKAWANNA COUNTY, PENN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—The Greenbackers of Lackawanna County had a stormy convention here to-day, which threatened on several occasions to break into a riot, owing to the fierce rivalry of the Collins and Stanton factions in seeking to secure an indorsement for the judiciary of their respective leaders. Ex-Congressman Collins was nominated for Judge at a fusion convention of the Democratic factions, held on Aug. 12. Ex-Judge Stanton, smarting under his defeat on that occasion, charged, and rightly, too, that Collins bought the nomination. The indignation which followed resulted in another convention last Monday, when Stanton was nominated. The straight Greenbackers, disgusted with the disgraceful dilemma, decided on holding a convention to-day, and it turned out to be the most turbulent yet held in this county. This was due to the machinations of Stanton and Collins, who packed the convention with their followers. In the disgraceful scenes which occurred, Greenbackism was lost sight of. A motion to indorse the fusionists resulted in a bitter discussion, during which parliamentary practices were set at defiance, and a prize-fight would be respectable by comparison. After a wrangle lasting all day, the motion was lost, amid wild excitement, growing out of the discomfiture of the Collins men and the delight of the Stanton delegates.

E. S. Watson, of Lycoming County, who is in the city attending a meeting of the State Central Greenback Committee, was introduced for a speech, but would not be listened to by the mercurial convention, which was now at a white heat. In the midst of the storm the Collins adherents rose in a body and withdrew, denouncing their opponents bitterly. The Stanton faction then nominated their man by acclamation. The Collins men met subsequently and signed a paper indorsing their own candidate.

The fight for Stanton was led by the Hon. Dennis O'Lenihan, a brawny Greenback member of the late Legislature, who gained some notoriety by voting for United States Senator Cameron. He boasted of his vote to-day, and was cheered and hissed for it. The excitement is running high this evening, and the factions are charging each other with all manner of corrupt and dishonest dealings.

The State Central Committee of the National Greenback Party of Pennsylvania met here to-day to plan the coming campaign. Chairman Watson, of Williamsport, presided, and there was a good attendance from all parts of the State. They propose to conduct the campaign on the "still-hunt" principle, and claim that they will poll 60,000 votes for Peter Sutton, their candidate for State Treasurer.

THE MAINE DEMOCRACY "FIXED."

GOV. GARCELON CARRYING OUT HIS PART OF THE FARCE—LOUD APPLAUSE FOR TILDEN.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 27.—Gov. Garcelon, the Democratic nominee for Governor, spoke here to-night in the City Hall to about 1,500 people. His remarks were confined almost entirely to State issues, and did not, except indefinitely, refer to the financial question. He did forget himself so far as to say that gold and silver were the only constitutional money. He simply played the part the managers of the combination have mapped out for him, and presented himself as a Democratic hard-money candidate to catch the votes of such Democrats as will not vote for Smith, and at the same time give the real leaders of the party a chance to announce a programme for the national candidate. He did not even present his claims as a candidate or urge his followers to vote the Democratic ticket this year. He told the TIMES correspondent after his speech that the Greenbackers were simply taking an easy road into the Democratic Party, and that next year they would not be known in the politics of the State or country. Much, he said, could be sacrificed this year to accomplish that result. He only intended to make speeches enough to keep up appearances and satisfy the demands of his managers.

The most important and interesting feature of the meeting to-night was the speech of S. C. Andrews, one of the most prominent Democrats in the State, who presided. He said that the efforts of all good Democrats in Maine should be directed this year to defeating the Republicans for the favorable effect it would have on the Democratic prospects in 1880. He said the grand old Democratic Party would then gain control of every branch of the Government. He eulogized Tilden as a patriot and statesman, and among the finest and best the country had ever known. He said he was cheated out of the Presidency in 1876, after being fairly elected. This sentiment was loudly applauded, but when he added that his claims and his behavior since 1876 had been such as to entitle him to a nomination in 1880 there was tremendous applause, which showed that the Democracy of Maine had been "fixed" for the sage of Gramercy Park. The remarks of Mr. Andrews and their very favorable reception by the leading Democrats present, as well as the rank and file, is the all-absorbing topic among all parties here since the meeting closed, Mr. Garcelon's part in the performance being unnoticed and unimportant.

REPUBLICANS AT A BARBECUE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The Republicans of Toledo and Lucas County held a barbecue and political rally at the Tri-state Fair Grounds to-day. The weather was very favorable, and 5,000 to 6,000 people were in attendance. Delegations from outer townships carried profuse displays of banners and mottoes, *and one delegation brought an array of young ladies representing the States of the Union.* The first speech of the day was made by Mr. Van Ordriek, of New-Jersey. An intermission for dinner followed, during which the crowd disposed of the contents of numerous baskets, together with a fine ox that had been roasted whole. The Hon. Charles Foster took up the thread after dinner, and made a very able speech, showing that the good times promised on the establishment of resumption were already upon us, and speaking of the uncertain and variable character of Democratic principle and policy. He was followed by the Hon. William Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, who made a telling address. The absence of Messrs. Garfield and Logan, both of whom were expected up to the hour of meeting, caused much disappointment.

BUTLER'S WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—There was a meeting in this city to-day of Butler Republicans from various parts of the State. The meeting was held at the Butler head-quarters, Gen. Butler being present and taking an active part in the conference. A formal organization was effected for immediate campaign operations. Col. Roland G. Usher, ex-United States Marshal, was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee, which is made up of gentlemen from various parts of the State.

HONORING AN ENGLISH GUEST.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—James Gordon Bennett gave an outdoor fête at Southwicke Grove to-day in honor of the Duke of Beaufort. Several hundred guests were present, among them Gov. Carroll, of Maryland; the Hon. Augustus Schell, the Hon. William M. Evarts, Gen. Preston, ex-Minister to Spain; Sir Edward Thornton, M. Outrey, the French Minister, and many others.

THE ROSS-SMITH RACE AGAIN DELAYED.

BEDFORD BASIN, Nova Scotia, Aug. 27.—The water was smooth this morning, and Smith went over the course. Ross also went out for a short spin. The articles of agreement state that the race shall come off between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M., wind and weather permitting, and the water being very rough during these hours, the race was again postponed.

A TALK WITH MR. TILDEN

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THAT RAILWAY STOCK.

HOW IT WENT BEGGING BEFORE AND AFTER MR. FIELD BOUGHT IT—MR. TILDEN HAD THE FIRST CHANCE AT IT—HE DID NOT COME IN TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION OR THE COURTS.

It was just about dusk last evening when a TIMES reporter arrived at Graystone, the Summer residence of ex-Gov. Tilden, near Yonkers, and the Governor was just returning to the mansion with some guests after a stroll about the grounds and down the terraced hills toward the river. Entering the reception-room, Mr. Tilden was a little out of breath after climbing the steep ascent, down which he said he and his friends had been rambling to a distance of 300 feet below the summit on which the house stands. He said he had passed nearly the whole day in taking physical recreation, driving in the morning and riding on horseback for an hour or two in the afternoon, and laughingly added that he was improving his digestion. Going into the library, the Governor's writing-table was littered with papers and writing materials, and on the lounge lay two open volumes of a rare edition of "Walpoliana," enriched with interleaved antique and modern engravings relating to the life and times of Horace Walpole. The reporter inquired of Mr. Tilden whether he wished to say anything in respect to the statement published yesterday in the *World*, and made by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, in an interview with a reporter at Saratoga. The Governor said he had not seen the statements, and that if they related to the grievances lately set forth by Mr. Field, regarding elevated railway stock transactions, he did not think the subject required any further notice at his hands. The reporter having a copy of the *World* in his hand, ran over the points of the article in question, and the Governor said he did not see that there was anything there that required answering, most of what Mr. Field said being in reply to and contradictory of some portions of the statement made by Mr. Tilden in the interview printed in THE TIMES of Saturday last. The reporter then asked, "Have you any objection Governor to saying whether you took an interest in Mr. Field's purchase of elevated railroad stock for the purpose of influencing legislation on that subject, or influencing any decision of the Court of Appeals, as Mr. Field has stated?"

"I have no objection whatever," replied Mr. Tilden. "No suggestion was made to me that I should attempt to influence either, and no engagement was made by me to use any influence with either. The truth is that the company was not in need of any legislation and did not contemplate, at that time, obtaining any new legislation whatever. It had everything which it could desire, so far as the legislative power could grant authority to build the roads in contemplation or as then projected."

The reporter asked what question was then before the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Tilden replied: "The question pending in the Court of Appeals was as to the constitutionality of that legislation conferring these authorities. If the Court of Appeals decided that the law was unconstitutional, the Legislature could not cure the defect. If it decided that the law was valid, no legislation was needed. Of course, the decision of the question then pending before the Court of Appeals was important to the company because it involved the right to complete the Ninth-avenue line, and the right to construct the Third-avenue line. I in no manner meddled nor attempted to meddle with the action of the Court of Appeals on that question. I neither did nor could have helped the company with that court if I had desired to do so. Indeed, in a few days after I acquired my interest in the stock and bonds of the company, I sailed for Europe, and was absent from the country until long after the Court of Appeals had rendered its decision. I had never heard that Mr. Field had any motive in offering me a share of the stock except the motive he stated the other day, which was to reduce the risk he would have assumed in taking the whole of the stock himself. He had already offered it to Mr. Vanderbilt, as he admitted the other day, and I understand he had also sought to interest Mr. Jay Gould and Drexel, Morgan & Co. in the investment, and it was after all these parties had successively declined to take any share in his purchase or in the negotiations that preceded the purchase, that Mr. Field sought me out."

"Mr. Field," suggested the reporter, "speaks as though you never could have been interested in the investment except through him. Have you any objections to stating how you came to invest in it?"

"The negotiation for the purchase of the interest in the stock and bonds which were afterward bought by Mr. Field was repeatedly proposed to me before it was submitted or proposed to him, but I was rather disinclined to engage in it, for reasons not now necessary to mention. Mr. Field several times called on me while he was getting up the negotiation, to talk about the property and the negotiation for the purchase of this interest. At last, when he had made the purchase, he called again on me, threw down his contract on the table and said, 'I'll give you until to-morrow morning to decide whether you will take half of that purchase.' I was indifferent on the subject at that time, but by the next morning when he called to get my answer, I told him I would take half of the purchase, and I did so. It was offered to me and accepted by me, not as a favor in any sense, and without any condition whatever. If the decision of the Court of Appeals had been adverse there would have been some loss—if the decision was favorable it opened the way to engage in a very large, new, difficult, and uncertain undertaking. It turned out that, even after the favorable decision by the Court of Appeals, nobody wanted to take the securities or furnish the money. There was a negotiation with Junius Morgan to advance *money on the bonds at 60, with the option of a year to take them at 75, but he ultimately* declined the proposition, and it became apparent that the road must be built by those who had their money already in it, and by nobody else. Even in January, 1878, when it was decided to offer to the stockholders a subscription pro rata, both Mr. Field and myself declined to take more than one-half of the amount that was offered to us, and it was with considerable difficulty and delay that new parties could be found to go in on the same terms. After the road was built everybody said, 'Why didn't you tell me?' but when the subscriptions were offered on the same terms on which the stockholders put their money into it, none of these parties, to whom it afterward looked so desirable, made their appearance."

"What does Mr. Field mean or refer to in speaking of your 'bad faith'? Were you under any engagement or understanding that you would not sell your stock without consulting him?" asked the reporter.

"I was not under any such engagement, expressed or implied," responded Mr. Tilden. "He undoubtedly contemplated selling largely of his own stock in Europe, and I understand that he so stated at a meeting of the Board of Directors. He was under no limitation as to how much he should sell, or at what price. He could have done anything with it that he pleased to do, without my having any right whatever to complain. The idea that a man, holding his own stock free and contemplating the sale of it, can claim that it is 'bad faith' in another stockholder to sell, who has made no agreement not to sell, is simply ridiculous. But I didn't intend to waste words on anything so preposterous, or say anything more than simply to reply to your inquiries respecting other points on this topic which are new."

In response to a question concerning Mr. Field's assertion that Mr. Charles J. Canda was rejected as a Director in the organization of the Manhattan Company because he was not "a man of brains" and was a "mere cipher," Mr. Tilden said he could not attempt to reply to certain of Mr. Field's ill-natured and discourteous personal criticisms, among which this was one, but that Mr. Canda was a man well known in the business community, which would not be influenced by Mr. Field's strictures or judgment on that question, and that he was specially fitted for such a position, as it was by reason of such fitness that Mr. Canda was originally appointed one of the Commissioners of Rapid Transit.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

USURIOUS LOANS TO GOVERNMENT CLERKS FOUND TO HAVE BEEN A PART OF THE BANK'S BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Upon the return to this city of Senator Bruce, who is now in Cleveland, the committee of which he is Chairman will probably adopt new plans of proceeding with the investigation of the affairs of the Freedman's Savings Bank. At a meeting of the committee, held several weeks ago, it was decided that at least one of the members should remain here while the experts employed by the committee continued their examination of the books of the branch and parent banks. No witnesses were to be called until next Winter, when the committee expected to have the affairs in such shape as to make them more easily understood. A recent discovery, however, in regard to the management of the bank here may call for a different method of investigation, and it is learned to-day from one of the clerks of the committee that a number of persons holding positions in the departments will be subpœnaed to appear at an early day. The discovery consists of this: There are always a great many clerks in the departments who are willing to pay usurious rates of interest on small loans advanced on their monthly vouchers, and the business of making these loans has become quite extensive. Even some of the most respectable banks keep an outside agent, who cashes the pay-vouchers of clerks at a discount of 5 or 10 per cent. a month. The officers of the Freedman's Bank, it is alleged, saw a chance to make money out of this sort of business, and managed to do a great amount of discounting by reducing the rates to 2 and 3 per cent. a month. A number of clerks, it is said, are willing to testify to having borrowed money at these rates for several successive months, and yet the examiners of the bank fail to find any entry of the transactions on the books. There must have been quite a large sum of money received in the aggregate as interest on these loans, but no record whatever is found of it. The discovery puts a new phase on matters relating to the bank, and is regarded as of importance, inasmuch as it may lead to the detection of persons who used the bank's funds for private and unlawful purposes.

GENERAL RAILROAD METHODS.

THE GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA—SOUTH MOUNTAIN LITIGATION.

TORONTO, Aug. 27.—A special London dispatch to the *Globe* says: "Sir Henry Tyler publishes a long letter, addressed to the Board of the Great Western Railway, in favor of the joint-purse arrangement. Replying to the arguments against it, he points out how permanency of arrangement may be insured, and states that only two courses are open—fusion or competition. The Grand Trunk prefers the former, and if the Great Western Board refuses to treat with him upon it, he says he will appeal to the general body of Great Western shareholders. The scheme offers an immediate yearly saving of £200,000, besides incalculable future benefits. Mr. Swinyard's letter is also published in favor of fusion. The editors of the *Times* approve of Mr. Swinyard's letter and plan proposed. Sir Edward Watkin has been invited to accept the position of Chairman of the Great Western Board."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 27.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Judge Butler gave a decision on the application of counsel for Hiester Clymer, surviving Trustee of the mortgage bondholders of the South Mountain Railroad Company, asking that the foreclosure proceedings under the mortgage be referred to a master for further examination. The decree of sale previously made by Judges McKennan and Cadwalader was amended, and notice required to be given of the sale in New-York, and in Philadelphia, Dauphin, and Berks Counties, Penn.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

AN ENGINE THROWN FROM THE TRACK—OTHER CASUALTIES.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—The little locomotive Nellie, doing duty on a branch track between the steel works and rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, in this city, plunged over a shelving embankment 30 feet high this afternoon into the brook, with seven men in her cab. It was rumored at first that the entire party was killed. One of the men was killed, another fatally injured, and the others seriously wounded. The occupants of the cab, when the engine went over the bank, were the engineer, John Baskerville, and six mechanics, named John Blackwood, B. Neibell, John Vaughan, Daniel Breneman, John Dorsey, and George Barnes, who had been doing some repairs at the rolling mill. Blackwood was hurled upon a heap of craggy rocks at the edge of the creek, and was taken up in a state of unconsciousness, from which he never recovered. He died at 6:30 o'clock this evening. Vaughan was completely disemboweled, and, strange to say, lingers yet, although he cannot live much longer. Neibell was injured internally, and had his left wrist broken. Dorsey was badly cut in the head, and is reported dying, and the others were severely bruised and shaken. Blackwood was formerly a member of the City Council, and was an active member of the Fire Department. It is thought the accident is due to the over-crowding of the cab of the locomotive, which was a light, compact affair, and that the weight of so many men raised the forward wheels off the track in rounding the up-grade curve, where the fatal plunge took place. Just at the edge of the cliff the engine, in turning over, halted an instant, flinging out the occupants of the cab. The locomotive then fell upside down on the shelving track that runs near the base of the embankment and close to the brook.

ALLIGERVILLE, Ulster County, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Julia Johnson, who resides near this place, met with a distressing accident yesterday. She was splitting wood with which to kindle a fire. She struck a stick with the axe, and partly opened it, when she attempted to pull it apart with her hands. The axe fell out and the stick closed against her right hand. She raised the axe in the other hand to use as a wedge for the release of the imprisoned member, but by some mishap the axe fell, inflicting an ugly wound upon the fleshy part of the hand and severing one of her fingers, leaving the hand still fast in the stick. With all possible speed she ran a long distance to the nearest neighbors for relief. The loss of blood, however, greatly exhausted her, and she now lies dangerously ill. Her hand is much bruised, aside from the severe injuries inflicted with the axe. Her friends fear she will die—certain advance symptoms of lock-jaw having appeared.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Signal Corps Station at Cape Henry, Va., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The body of a white man, with head entirely severed, was washed ashore two miles north of this station at 11 A. M. to-day. There are no marks of identity. The body was buried where it was found. From the appearance of the clothing it is believed to have been a sailor."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 27.—Daniel Dillon, of Oswego, fell overboard from a passing tow near this place to-day, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

SUIT AGAINST A MARSHAL DECIDED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 27.—The United States Court at Fort Smith has decided the case of the United States against J. F. Fagan, late Marshal. The Government sued on the official bond for $1,618. Fagan pleaded that the Government owed him $24,000. The complicated case required the examination of several hundred different accounts, and occupied Judge Parke two weeks. The conclusion is that Fagan is given judgment for $3,000, about $9,000 of his set off not being passed upon because not legally certified.

SUIT AGAINST THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—In the case of The People ex rel. Ira P. Brown and Abram Brown against The Canal Board of the State of New-York, Justice Ingalls has granted a writ of certiorari, directed to the Canal Board, commanding them to certify to the Supreme Court all writings, decisions, awards, &c., acted upon by said board in relation to the claim of the relators for damages by reason of the Oneida Lake Canal not being in navigable condition, &c.

SCIENTISTS AT SARATOGA

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

A LARGE GATHERING OF SCIENTIFIC PEOPLE—THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION AND THEIR WORK—A DISCUSSION ON THE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS BY INSECTS—MANY PAPERS TO BE READ.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.—For the first time in three years, the American Association for the Advancement of Science meets in a cool place. Nashville and St. Louis, in August, proved, as might have been expected, intolerably hot. Those cities were selected from a sentiment of affection for the Southern scientific brethren. They did all that hospitality could do for the association, and many members went from the Atlantic coast to those meetings, and mopped moist foreheads, and made learned addresses, and passed hasty votes of thanks, and were extremely happy—to get away. By comparison, Saratoga is simply delightful. Liberal arrangements had been made here for the accommodation of the members, and there is now no doubt that the meeting will be one of the best the association has ever held. Most of the officers and many of the more prominent members arrived last night. The President of the last meeting always comes with the title of "Retiring President." He must deliver the great address—the most important feature of the whole meeting. These duties fall this year upon Prof. O. C. Marsh, of New-Haven. On the head of that genial bachelor the blushing honors of science have of late fallen very thickly. Within two or three years he has been successively Vice-President and President of this association, while in the National Academy of Sciences he was Vice-President and, after the death of Prof. Henry, acting President. These offices have compelled Prof. Marsh to do a great deal of executive work, and also to make some important addresses, of which the one he delivered at Nashville was the most striking. That was a grand review of the discoveries of fossil vertebrates in this country, of which nobody was more competent to tell the story, since nobody had taken so large a share in the work. The Rocky Mountain region in tertiary times must have been a menagerie of hoofed and horned beasts, and birds with teeth, and flying reptiles, such as the greatest moral show of modern times can never equal.

The President of the Saratoga meeting is Dr. George F. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania. He, too, has previously been a Vice-President of the association, and is also in the prime of life. A man of quicker wit than Dr. Barker would be hard to find. He has a rare faculty of making brilliant and brief speeches. Originally a chemist, his later studies are in the wider range of physics. Quite recently he has entered into the controversy respecting the existence of oxygen in the sun. That is a very curious controversy. Dr. Henry Draper first asserted the discovery, basing it on observations of bright spectrum lines. Then his brother, Prof. John C. Draper, alleged that the presence of oxygen in the sun could be proved by dark lines seen in the spectrum. Dr. Barker takes the position that the dark lines cannot be accepted as evidence, while the bright ones are probably trustworthy.

The Vice-Presidents of the meeting are, respectively, the Presidents of sections A and B. Prof. Stephen P. Langley, who holds this office for section A, is the Director of the Observatory at Allegheny, Penn. He, too, is comparatively a young man. His studies of the solar surface have won deserved fame, though he has taken no pains to court publicity. As the result of his own observations, he announced, a few years ago, that the texture of the sun's bright surface was made of rounded granules, rather than of forms like "rice grains," or "willow leaves." Some time afterward, this view was suddenly and unexpectedly verified by the French astronomer Janssen, who used a new contrivance for instantaneous photographing during an eclipse in the East Indies. Section B has Major John W. Powell as its presiding officer. He has lost an arm in his country's service, but has since acquired a scientific reputation that makes it an open question whether to call him Major or Professor. His sphere of labor has been in surveys at the West, chiefly under Smithsonian auspices. He has decided and somewhat voluminous opinions on Western geology, fortified by plentiful facts gathered in his explorations. He has studied the economic value and possibilities of our public lands. Besides all this, he has brought together a mass of observations on the Indian tribes and their customs. Prof. F. W. Putnam, the permanent Secretary, is one of the most energetic of officers. Indeed, without him to push things, the association would never get through the business of its meetings. He is now slowly recovering his health, which has been shattered by a domestic affliction. Already, however, he is driving matters with his usual force.

None of these officers are men of advanced years; there is not a graybeard among them. More than 100 papers are already entered to be read; they will increase in number before the close to nearly 200. More than the usual proportion of these papers are of the popular kind, dealing with the applications of science or with interesting points in natural history and ethnology. The attendance is large, an unusual number of members being on hand at the opening. But there is much unhappiness among them. The Saratoga hotel people have little appreciation for science. The distinguished gentlemen, who with their wives and families have come to this meeting, are not at all well-known to the hotel clerks. Some of the leading hotels had agreed to take the members at reduced prices, and with the letter of the agreement they, to a certain extent, comply; but a very large number, coming here in the fullness of hope that their rooms were engaged, find on arrival that this simply means that their names are down on an "*engagement-book," and that the hotel is full. Others, more fortunate, get rooms, but do not* find those all that their fancy had painted them. Very few have secured first-class accommodations, and the majority look with envy upon the "regular guests," who understand Saratoga and the methods of propitiating its hosts. "I think," said one of the members, "that I have made a mistake; I should have come under the wing of a politician, or of a judge of horseflesh, and then I would have had every attention."

INSECTS THAT KILL TREES.

There is a custom of assembling the entomologists of the association the day before its meeting. Hence, it happened that nearly all of them were among the earliest to arrive, and soon found each other out. The result was a meeting, yesterday, of the Entomological Club, at noon, in Room No. 14, at the Town Hall, where the scientific men were surrounded by the pious emblems and sober decorations of a woman's temperance society. The club is separate from the association, yet really a sub-section of its biological division. Hitherto the papers read before the club have not been published as a part of the association's proceedings, but hereafter they will be, to some extent. At this meeting 25 or 30 persons were present, and listened to an address by the President of the club, reviewing the publications, by American authors, upon entomology, during the past year. Following this the business of the annual meeting was transacted, and an adjournment taken to 4 o'clock.

At that hour a smaller number came together, but all were specialists—Messrs. Scudder, Riley, Mann, Lintner, Fernald, Saunders, Morris, Grote, Comstock, Barnard, and several others. Informal discussion was in order, and sundry small, tight cedar boxes lying upon the table were eyed with curiosity as containing subjects—possibly lively ones—for exhibition and remark. One of these boxes held some specimens which Prof. A. R. Grote, of Buffalo, explained were sent to him by Dr. Behrens, of San Francisco, who collected them on top of Mount Shasta. These butterflies were evidently *Pseudohazis eglanterina*, but differed from the ordinary specimens in being almost totally black on the upper side. Dr. Behrens professed to name the variety *Shastiens*. Prof. Grote remarked

that the peculiar features of this variety were due to the climate and the elevation of their habitat, and said that he had noticed that variation affected, first and most frequently, the primaries of an insect, then the secondaries, and least often other portions of the body. The discussion then branched off upon the characteristics of the genus as a whole.

A question from Dr. John G. Morris, of Baltimore, brought up the subject of the habit of certain water-beetles, which carry down with them a bubble of air when they dive. The air is kept underneath them by the aid of stiff hairs along the abdomen, and, it was thought, was gradually breathed through the pores in its body by the insect, which was thus enabled to stay longer under water.

Mr. S. H. Scudder, of Cambridge, Mass., opened his little box next, and prefaced his display of its winged contents by stating that, formerly, the island of Nantucket was well wooded. During the war of 1812, however, the islanders, cut off from intercourse with the mainland, were reduced to such straits for fuel that they burned every tree. For many years this barrenness lasted, but some time ago plantations of pines were begun, and a broad belt of young trees, with scrub-oaks, now cover a large portion of the island. The success of the experiment, nevertheless, seems to be only temporary, for steady and wide-spread, though slow, destruction has overtaken the new forest in the shape of a small moth, the larvæ of which attack the leaf-buds. This moth is closely allied to the *Retinea Sylvestrina* of Europe, but is probably distinct. It bores its way two or three inches into the tip of each terminal bud, saps the life of the tree, kills the leaves, and finally conquers altogether. Every pine tree, in all parts of the island, is affected, and Mr. Scudder saw no way to save the forest from total destruction but to hew it all down—a remedy as bad as the disease. Prof. J. Henry Comstock added that he had found another large species of *Retinea* destroying pine trees in Western New-York. Mr. Bassett called attention to the ravages made by a moth upon the white pines and Norway spruces in Connecticut a few years ago, which threatened their total destruction, and said he thought this plague upon Nantucket would pass away soon, if there were trees enough to stand the struggle. Prof. C. V. Riley said that the junipers of Long Island were attacked everywhere by a destructive moth, and that all the foreign imported evergreens suffered similarly. A solution of Paris green would kill the larvæ of these insects. This suggestion brought Prof. Grote to his feet with a protest against the use of this poison, and several harrowing tales were related of the damage done to men and animals by Paris green in the neighborhood of potato-patches. He, too, had his report of an insect which is working mischief among the second-growth pine woods in Northern New-York. Furthermore, the larvæ was getting into nurseries and being widely disseminated with the sales of young trees. Prof. Fernald contributed his account of destructive insects in the Maine woods, but advanced the hope of help from parasites, which attack the borers.

After a discussion of technical points, Mr. Scudder got the floor again, and, opening a second small box, produced some beetles of the family *Carabidæ*. Among Nantucket's other peculiarities, he said, was her store of peat, which overlies the gravel, and is of comparatively recent date. It having occurred to him that the peat might contain bugs, he carried (to a distance of several miles) a large mass of it, which had been washed up by the sea, and finally got a cubic foot of it to his laboratory. Out of this chunk he took 300 fossil beetles, among which were those he exhibited. Some were of species still in existence, but many were not, and this, Mr. Scudder said, showed that some insects might be later than the glacial epoch and still be fossil. He regarded this exploit as only the beginning of research in this quarter. "Tons of peat are washed up by every storm out there," he exclaimed, "and there's millions in it!"—referring, of course, to the beetles.

MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION.

At 10 o'clock the large audience-room was well filled with members of the Association, and their friends, including many ladies, to witness the opening ceremonies. Prof. O. C. Marsh presided, and behind him were ranged upon the stage the ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the association with imposing effect. Having called the audience to order, Prof. Marsh simply introduced the President-elect, Prof. George F. Barker, of Philadelphia. Prof. Barker accepted in a few pleasant sentences, and was followed by a prayer from the Rev. Peter Stryker. Dr. H. C. McEwen then came forward and gave the association an address of welcome in behalf of the citizens. He dwelt at length upon the applications of scientific discoveries to common use, and described the rapid progress of scientific thought in this country. He mentioned the early history of Saratoga, sketched the points of interest in her neighborhood, dilated upon the beauty to be found within her gates, and thoroughly advertised her hotels, medicinal springs, and pleasure resorts. Finally, he expressed the delight it would give the people if the men of science should be so infatuated with the elegance of the town that all of them would come back here again.

President Barker responded in felicitous language. He ventured to assert that there was probably no one in the association who had not at some time heard of Saratoga Springs, and that, now that they were here, they were all tempted to become butterflies of fashion. Then he assumed a more serious tone, and spoke of the object of the association, which was the furnishing of truth, the grandest thing in history and all that is worth any thing in the future. He said that science was knowledge; that which is not known absolutely is not science, and it is that which is not established and not true which throws the slur upon science. Certain things, however, must always be in a condition of doubt for a time from their novelty. When science is constantly pushing ahead into new regions, there will be a border-land, the facts of which are to be established later. The pursuit of pure science, the seeking of truth for its own sake, was the true province of a scientific association. Another function, the speaker remarked, was the dissemination of the truth, and the fostering of kindred interests in this country. Hence, his influence was always favorable to the advancement of local scientific clubs, and the increase of every means of study.

Prof. Barker then showed how greatly Saratoga was indebted to science for the analyses of her waters which established their value, for the mechanical appliances that made her hotels and private houses models of convenience, and her fêtes so brilliant. He complimented the State of New-York for her liberality and advanced position in scientific matters, dwelling at length upon the magnificence of her surveys and State publications, and urging the importance of the topographical work now in progress. In conclusion, the President alluded humorously to the necessary abstruseness of the papers which would be read, and remarked that it was worse for the speaker to read, feeling that not a single person understood them, than to be a listener only. These abstruse studies of technical and hitherto unknown facts were the necessary basis of future generalizations, which will be entertaining, and applications that will excite admiration and pleasure.

Upon the adjournment of the general session the zoologists remained and began the first meeting of Section B, Vice-President Major J. W. Powell presiding. A sectional committee was chosen for the ensuing year, consisting of Messrs. Charles Hitchcock, William Saunders, and J. M. Safford. An election for Secretary, in place of Prof. Wetherby, resulted in the choice of Capt. W. H. Dall, of the United States Coast Survey and the Smithsonian Institution. After some informal discussion the section adjourned.

Prof. Edison is expected to contribute interest to a conversation on Saturday evening. Profs. Charles F. Chandler, T. Sterry Hunt, and James Hall will lecture on the "Origin of Saratoga Water" on Monday evening.

W. C. W.

ANOTHER TOO-READY PISTOL.

At an early hour yesterday morning Winfield Watkins, of No. 87 Sixth-avenue, while standing at the corner of St. Marks and Washington avenues, Brooklyn, with a number of other young men, was shot in the thigh and dangerously wounded, by Thomas Stenson, a night-watchman. Stenson, who, it is claimed, was under the influence of liquor, ordered the young men to move off the corner, and when they refused, he drew a revolver and fired into the crowd. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital, and his assailant was arrested. Stenson says he was attacked by the young men, and fired at them in self-defense. Justice Bloom committed him until Sept. 3 for examination.

THE FIRST WARD STARIN CLUB.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the John H. Starin Club of the First Ward was held last evening at No. 127 Greenwich-street, Thomas H. Madden, President of the club, in the chair. A committee, consisting of John H. Smith, David Reed, and James Walsh, to which the Chairman, Mr. Madden, was afterward added, was appointed to confer with the other clubs in the First Assembly District for the purpose of effecting a regular organization in that district. The committee will urge united action in support of the Republican nominee for Governor, never failing, however, to bring forward John H. Starin as its first choice. A meeting of the club will be held on Saturday evening, at which this committee will make a report.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

FINDINGS OF A COURT-MARTIAL ANNULLED.

EX-SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST—REVIEW OF THE CASE BY SECRETARY M'CRARY—A QUEER DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The case of Surgeon-General Hammond, which has been before the President since March, 1878, and which was referred to Secretary McCrary a few months ago for his report, was to-day returned to President Hayes, together with the appended report:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1879.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have, in accordance with your instructions, examined the case of Dr. William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General of the Army, and the report of the board recently convened to consider the same. The charges upon which Dr. Hammond was convicted before a court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, were in substance as follows:

First—Violation of the act of Congress of April 16, 1862, by making purchases of medical supplies in person, and not through a medical purveyor.

Second—Corruption in ordering purchases of particular articles, sometimes of inferior quality, from certain persons at specified prices.

Third—Falsehood, in stating that Gen. Halleck had requested him as a particular favor to assign Surgeon Murray to duty in Philadelphia.

The act of Congress under which the case is now brought before you is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President be, and is, hereby authorized to review the proceedings of the general court-martial, convened by special orders, numbered 24, and dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Jan. 2?, 1864, and by which William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General of the Army, was tried, and to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of such court-martial, approved by the President Aug. 18, 1864, and published in the general court-martial orders, No. 251, dated "War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 20, 1864," if after such review he shall deem it right and proper to do so.

Sec. 2. That in the event of the findings and sentence of the court-martial being annulled, as provided for in the fourth section of this act, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to place the said W. A. Hammond on the retired list of the Army, as Surgeon-General, provided the said W. A. Hammond shall not, in virtue of such restoration, or by any provision of this act, be entitled to back, present, or future pay, or allowances, whatever. [Approved March 15, 1878.]

I have the honor to submit my conclusions upon the case, as follows:

First—In construing the act of Congress of April 16, 1862, as not depriving the Surgeon-General of the power to purchase medical supplies, Dr. Hammond was guilty of no crime. The construction he placed on that act, whether erroneous or not, was entirely consonant with honest purpose, and such a purpose must be presumed until the contrary appears. The act authorized medical purveyors to purchase all medical supplies under the direction of the Surgeon-General. The Surgeon-General held that the power to make purchases in person, which had been previously exercised by him and by his predecessor, was not taken away by this act; that the purveyors were placed under his orders for the purpose of aiding him in the performance of that duty, rendered at that time very onerous by a great war. He held that what he could command another to do he could do himself; that what he could do indirectly, he could do directly. I am clearly of the opinion that the construction of the act was not so palpably wrong as to render all acts done in performance of it presumably criminal. It was the duty of the *Surgeon-General to construe and execute the act.*

Second—The act of the Surgeon-General in purchasing medical supplies in person and not through a Medical Purveyor, and directing Medical Purveyors to purchase particular articles at specified prices from certain persons, were not acts in themselves criminal. The mere fact that these things were done did not raise a presumption of guilt, to be overthrown by the accused. The burden was upon the prosecution to establish by competent evidence, and beyond reasonable doubt, that the acts complained of were done with corrupt intent.

Third—On the question of intent, the board recently convened finds there is no evidence that the Surgeon-General was interested in, or profited by, the contracts which were charged as fraudulent. It is further found by the board that there is no direct evidence to establish corruption, and that the circumstantial evidence on the point is conflicting, and some of it incomplete. But the board sustains the sentence of the court-martial, largely upon the ground that the acts complained of were unlawful in themselves, and that, therefore, a fraudulent intent must be presumed until the contrary is established by the accused, the burden being on him. This I regard as a grave error, for the reasons already stated.

Fourth—In my opinion, the evidence does not establish the charge of corruption, and it is only by assuming that the acts complained of were in themselves so palpably unlawful as to raise the presumption of criminal intent that any sufficient foundation for the sentence of the court-martial can be found, and that assumption not being warranted by the terms of the statute, the finding cannot be upheld.

Fifth—The charge of falsehood is not sustained. Dr. Hammond stated in a private letter to Dr. Cooper that Gen. Halleck had requested the detail of Surgeon Murray for duty at Philadelphia. It was charged that Gen. Halleck had not made this identical request, but it was admitted that he had requested the transfer of Dr. Murray from the South to "Eastern hospital duty." It was in proof that Dr. Murray had urgently requested Gen. Halleck to secure his transfer to Philadelphia, and it is not improbable that this was mentioned by Gen. Halleck to Dr. Hammond, as the latter claims. Gen. Halleck testified he had no remembrance of having mentioned Philadelphia as the place to which he desired to have Murray sent. There is room for doubt as to what the Surgeon-General understood the request of Gen. Halleck to be. There is still greater room for the conclusion that an honest misunderstanding arose between the two, and I cannot but regard it as a very harsh and unjust judgment which pronounced the Surgeon-General guilty on this charge.

I recommend that the finding and sentence in the case of Surgeon-General William A. Hammond, referred to be annulled and set aside, and the name of said Hammond to be placed on the retired list of the Army, without back, present, or future pay, or allowance whatever.

GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

The President indorsed the above report as follows: The recommendation of the Secretary of War in the foregoing report is approved, and orders will issue accordingly. R. B. HAYES.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Capt. W. R. Jordan, Ninth Cavalry, is appointed to act as Inspector of certain recruiting property at Chicago, Ill.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry F. Harvey is ordered to the receiving ship Passaic, at Washington, D. C.; Chief Engineer Joseph Trilley to duty on board the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston, Mass.; Assistant Engineer Asa Mattice to duty at the Naval Academy; Lieut.-Commander F. M. Green is detached from special duty and ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Waggoner from the receiving vessel Passaic, and ordered to the nautical school-ship St. Mary's; Chief Engineer George D. Emmons from the receiving ship Wabash and placed on sick leave; Gunner William T. Devlin has reported his return home, having been detached from the Ticonderoga, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Rear-Admiral Wyman, on board his flag-ship, the [illegible], at Portsmouth, reports to the Navy Department that having been informed of the arrival of the United States ship Powhatan at New-York, he will proceed thither and hoist his flag on board that vessel.

The United States ship Constellation sailed from Newport yesterday.

The commandant of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., informs the Navy Department that the Wachusett was floated this morning, and is ready to go into the dry-dock to-morrow morning.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $328,616 09, and from Customs $345,281 66.

The Treasury Department purchased to-day 670,000 ounces of silver bullion for the Mint at Philadelphia. The offers for delivery at the Western Mints were above the market rates, and were all declined.

The decision of the Attorney-General relative to the arrears of pensions affects favorably about 15,000 soldiers in the different Homes. The amount involved is about $1,500,000, which, according to the decision, goes to the soldiers and not to the Homes.

The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch from the Consul at Belfast announcing the arrival at that port on the 9th inst., from New-York, of the Langshaw, the second steamer of the Unicorn Line, running in connection with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The establishment of this line has excited great interest in Ireland, and the arrival of the Langshaw evoked the deep enthusiasm of the press and people of Belfast.

A patent was issued yesterday from the United States Patent Office to Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park, N. J., for the electric lighting apparatus on which he has been experimenting at his laboratory and workshop for some time past. A patent for an electric telephone was issued to F. A. Gower, of France, assignor to C. Roosevelt, of New-York. Two reissues for the electro-harmonic telegraph were made to the Harmonic Telegraph Company, assignor of E. Gray, of Chicago.

FAILURE OF WILLIAM HARLOE.

William Harloe, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, who is a well-known builder in this City, at No. 160 Fulton-street, has failed, with liabilities reported at about $100,000, of which $50,000 are secured by mortgages, and the remainder unsecured. During the past six months he has been erecting 25 brown-stone houses on Madison-avenue, Fifty-third, Fifty-sixth, and Sixty-third streets. Becoming embarrassed for ready money, he called a meeting of his creditors, at which he presented a statement showing merchandise liabilities of $50,000, and assets as follows: Equity in real estate, $12,000; prospective profits on New-York City operations, $58,000, leaving a net [illegible] of $11,000. He asked an extension of three, six, nine, and twelve months, agreeing to pay in full, but opposition was made by some of the creditors, and he was forced to make an assignment to O. D. M. Baker, of Poughkeepsie. Bradstreet's reports say that the creditors will probably not receive more than 10 cents on the dollar on account of certain conditions in the contracts for the New-York City buildings. Mechanics' liens to the amount of over $15,000 have been filed against the buildings in New-York City, the largest being Rowe & Denman, $3,856; Francis Mitchell, $3,100; C. Riley, $2,500; T. Hogan, $1,102; J. E. Miller, $1,005. A. Kleber has obtained judgment for $996, and E. C. Gates & Co. for $558. Mr. Harloe owns considerable real estate in Poughkeepsie, Passaic, Mattawan, and Brooklyn, valued at $19,000 above the incumbrances.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROWLAND HILL.

A cable dispatch announces the death yesterday morning, at his residence in Hampstead, of Sir Rowland Hill, K. C. B., D. C. L., F. R. S. Sir Rowland is endeared to the hearts of the English peasantry and the middle classes as a genuine benefactor, while Great Britain owes him a debt of gratitude as the author of the penny postal system, under the operations of which the postal service of the Empire has become not only self-supporting, but an important source of revenue to the Government. He was born in 1795, and was the third son of Mr. Thomas W. Hill, a schoolmaster residing near Birmingham. His early years were given up to study, and no event of any importance occurred in his life until 1827, when, at the age of 32, he was married to Miss Caroline Pearson, the eldest daughter of the late Joseph Pearson, Esq., of Graisley, near Wolverhampton. For the next eight years he pursued his quiet home life, but in 1835 he left it and engaged in the public service. In that year he was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners for the Colonization of South Australia. In this position he was brought much into contact with the poorer classes of English society, especially such as were desirous of bettering their condition by emigration, and he began to realize the defects of the postal system of the monarchy. *The postage charged in the England of* that day was so high that letter-writing was practically a luxury in which only the wealthy could afford to indulge. The rates of postage had been fixed by the law of 1656, an act passed at a time when only the rich were supposed to be able to write, and the tax upon letters and packages carried in the mails was proportioned to the small amount of such business to be transacted. The object of the law was to charge enough for the service to prevent it from becoming a burden on the Treasury. *Railroads* were unknown in those times, and the carrying of the mails was really an expensive branch of the public service, so expensive, that Sir Rowland admitted that the rates charged were not exorbitant when the act was passed. The postage on a single letter for a distance of over 300 miles was 14d., (28 cents,) from which sum it was diminished according to the distance, to 2d. for seven miles and under. These rates operated as an almost prohibitory tariff on letters through the mail, and all manner of devices were adopted to avoid the payment of this excessive postage. The franking privilege which had been granted to *Members of Parliament and officers of the* Government was also greatly abused, and the Post Office was a department of the Government which proved a continual drain on the Treasury. Between 1656 and 1837 some 150 different bills regulating the postal service had been passed, but none of them made any material reduction in the rates of postage. Mr. Hill had been studying this subject for years, and his conversations with the poorer classes convinced him that by placing postal facilities within the reach of all, the Post Office could be made self-sustaining in Great Britain. In 1837 he published a pamphlet developing his postal system. He reasoned that the education of the masses had placed it within the power of the poor as well as the rich to write and receive letters; that the poor would correspond freely, if the rates of postage were reduced sufficiently to place them within their means; that the facilities for sending letters over long distances had increased, and that with this increase the price of transportation had diminished. He proposed that all inland postage should be reduced to a uniform rate of 1d. for a single half-ounce, and that the weight of a letter, and not the number of pieces on which it was written, should form the basis upon which to estimate the postage. He advocated the more frequent dispatch of mails, and that they should be sent by the fastest possible routes, and he argued in favor of the total abolition of the much-abused franking privilege. He claimed that if his plan were adopted, such an increase of correspondence in the kingdom would follow that the Post Office would become at least self-supporting, and probably a source of revenue to the Government. The force of Mr. Hill's reasoning was such that the House of Commons appointed a committee to investigate the subject. That committee, in the following year, (1838,) reported that the evidence taken before it proved that injurious effects resulted from the old state of things to the commerce and industry of the country, and to the social habits and moral condition of the people, and recommended that Mr. Hill's plan be adopted. Over 2,000 petitions were presented to Parliament in 1839, praying that the plan might be tried, and early in 1840 the penny postal system went into operation, under the immediate supervision of its originator, who received an appointment in the Treasury Department for that purpose.

On the introduction of the new system there was a falling off in the revenue, and its opponents were jubilant, but the deficiency soon disappeared, and then it was time for Mr. Hill and his friends to rejoice. People who could not afford to write to their friends under the old rates began to correspond, and soon the business of the Post Office increased to such an extent that accommodations and the number of offices had to be increased. The number of letters sent through the mails increased from 76,000,000 in 1839, the last full year under the old system, to about 907,000,000 in 1873, besides 72,000,000 postal cards, 120,000,000 book packets, and 125,000,000 newspapers. The gross revenue increased from £2,346,000 to £5,348,040, and the net revenue also shows an increase. Mr. Hill was not allowed to remain long at the head of the system which he introduced. In 1842 a change of Government took place, and he was removed from the Treasury. The Government acknowledged the value of his services, but claimed that they were no longer needed. Mr. Hill retired to private life, but the public which he had so greatly benefited was not so ungrateful as the Government, for which he had created a self-sustaining Post Office. He was looked upon as a badly-used man, and in 1846 a public testimonial was awarded him to the value of £13,360. Prior to this, however, in 1843, Mr. Hill was engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway, of which company he became Chairman in 1846. In the following year he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Postmaster-General, a position which he held until 1854, when he was appointed Chief Secretary, in place of Col. Maberly. In 1860, in acknowledgment of his valuable services at the Post Office, he was made a K. C. B. civil division, and four years later, his health having suffered seriously on account of constant and worrying labor, he retired to private life. The Treasury, in a highly complimentary minute, declared that his plans had been entirely successful, and awarded him for life his full salary of £2,000 a year. In the same year he received a *Parliamentary* grant of £20,000, the first Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D. C. L. His last public appointment was in 1865, when he was made a member of the Royal Commission on Railways. Since then he has lived quietly in private life, surrounded by hosts of friends, and thoroughly enjoying an honorable old age.

JOHN T. McSORLEY.

John T. McSorley, a member of the dry goods firm of Waller & McSorley, No. 248 Grand-street, died on Monday last at his residence, in Brooklyn, and will be buried to-day. Although only 35 years of age, Mr. McSorley had already won for himself a high standing in the business community, gained a fortune, and endeared himself socially to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He began his mercantile life as a cash-boy in the store of Robert Irwin, who was then proprietor of the Grand-street house. He rose steadily in position, until about 15 years ago, when, in company with Mr. Waller, who had also been a cash-boy in the establishment, he succeeded to Mr. Irwin's business, the latter retiring with a fortune. The new firm was very successful, and Mr. McSorley became wealthy. His health had been poor for some time previous to his death, but he attended to his affairs until Wednesday of last week. He was taken sick that night. The body will be taken from his late home, No. 359 Bridge-street, to the Jay-Street Cathedral this morning, and a high mass will then be celebrated. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery. During the past 10 years Mr. McSorley's father, mother, and brothers have all died, and a sister is now the only survivor of the family in this country.

SELLING UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.

By order of the Collector 176 lots of unclaimed Custom-house packages were sold by auction yesterday. The goods, as a general thing, were of trifling value, but the bidding was spirited, and the prices obtained averaged about two-thirds of what they had been appraised at. The most valuable lot consisted of 800 dozen of plated spoons, appraised at $1,937. For this there were only two bidders, and it was knocked down for less than one-fourth that sum. A bale of wool, weighing 288 pounds, valued at $91 52, brought $37 50. Five bags of nux vomica, valued at $7 50, brought $11. A package of decayed fruit, no value, $1, and a silk umbrella, valued at $4, $4 50.

THE CONEY ISLAND PIER COMPANY SUED.

Notice of a suit for $4,200 damages has been served by Edward Blakely, a cigar-dealer doing business at No. 246 Broadway, Williamsburg, on the Coney Island Ocean Pier Company. Mr. Blakely alleges that his occupancy of a cigar-stand on the pier under a contract with the company was to begin July 1, but that he was cheated out of 20 days, the pier not being completed until July 20. He further claims that he was obliged to give up his business on Aug. 26 because the roof of the pier leaked badly, and destroyed $1,500 worth of his goods.

TWO GREAT TRUNK LINES

MR. JEWETT AND MR. VANDERBILT TESTIFYING.

THE ERIE'S PRESIDENT TELLS ABOUT HIS SALARY—JAY GOULD'S NAME MENTIONED—MR. VANDERBILT TESTIFIES ABOUT THE OIL TRAFFIC AND REBATES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—At the railroad investigation to-day Judge Shipman called the attention of the Chairman to the testimony of Mr. Balch, taken previously in these proceedings, as to the salary of Mr. Jewett, as explaining his question yesterday.

Mr. Jewett's cross-examination was resumed. He disliked to refer to the salary, as it was a personal matter; when he was asked to become President, he refused to accept the first offer; he did not wish to disarrange his business for an uncertainty, and required $15,000 a year for 10 years to be guaranteed him, which was granted; he never asked or received from Erie or the New-York, Lake Erie and Western any more than was allowed by the court in regard to the reports required to be made by the companies to the State officer of Pennsylvania, he stated that a few years ago there were some changes made in the blanks for reports which were deemed by the companies to be unlawful; at this time Col. Balch was engaged in completing an inventory of the road, and Mr. Jewett became satisfied that Col. Balch was in alliance with the enemies of the road and against his administration, and he would not allow Col. Balch to make a report regarding the contracts of the company with Homer Ramsdell, one of the Directors of the company; the company had no facilities in Newburg, and the absence of such facilities, led to the contracts; he found the contracts in existence and did not feel justified in annulling them; not being in a condition to acquire these facilities, he did not want to set aside the contracts. The company had now purchased the ground and cars in question, and there was now no contract between the company and any of its Directors; Mr. Jewett said Erie had no contract with the Pullman Car Company; the contract now existing was between Erie and the Erie and Atlantic Company, of which stock Erie owned a third; a movement was now on foot to induce the Pullman Company to purchase all of the stock, as Erie wished to get out of the arrangement.

Mr. Sterne asked Mr. Jewett in regard to fares and salary. He handed Mr. Jewett a copy of a statement of account of the Erie Company with him as Receiver, of which the following is a copy:

1877—H. J. Jewett, President from 4th July, 1874, to 26th May, 1875, inclusive, and Receiver subsequently to 26th May, 1875:

1874—August. Cash	$12,000 00
1874—September. Cash	5,500 00
1874—September. Cash	500 00
1875—May. Cash for salary as President for January, February, March, and April	8,333 33
1875—September. On account as Receiver	30,500 00
1876—October. On account as Receiver	7,000 00
1876—October. On account as Receiver	3,000 00
1876—November. On account as Receiver	4,000 00
1877—June. On account as Receiver	8,000 00
1877—June. On account as Receiver	5,160 00
1877—September. On account as Receiver	15,000 00
Total	$94,493 33
Five notes as per his receipt of Oct. 10, 1874, each $25,000, dated Sept. 12, 1874, payable at two, four, six, eight, and ten months, respectively	125,000 00
Total	$219,493 33

Mr. Jewett said that on his refusing to become President for an uncertainty, he received in the first place a payment of $150,000—that was $15,000 a year for 10 years; he then received, or was entitled to receive, $25,000 a year, of which $15,000 was advanced. The original arrangement was $40,000 a year; $15,000 of the $40,000 was to be paid in cash, leaving $25,000 to be paid annually. When he was appointed Receiver, the court adjudged that, as such Receiver, he should be entitled to $40,000 a year, that was in addition to the $25,000 received as President; he should never have thought of assuming the duties and responsibilities for the difference between the salary as Receiver and that as President; what he received, or was entitled to receive, was equivalent to $65,000.

As to Col. Balch's competency to make the valuations, Mr. Sterne asked if Col. Balch's deductions were not taken from the opinion of experts on the line of the road. Mr. Jewett thought there was no difficulty as to the value of locomotives, cars, &c., but generally on other property he thought there were no capable experts on the road. Mr. Jewett had been advised that no legal obligation rested on him as Receiver to make a report; he thought the present law as to reports was defective in its requisitions, not covering what it should; he would write it out and make an entirely new one. As to copies of telegrams before referred to, Mr. Jewett again expressed a desire to have Mr. Sterne sworn as to where he got them. This remark was induced by the repeated request that the book be produced from the company's office.

JAY GOULD AND ERIE.

Mr. Sterne asked, referring to Mr. Jewett's former statement that the Erie Road was thrown into the hands of a Receiver through a conspiracy, who Mr. Jewett thought were such conspirators. Mr. Jewett thought, considering the position he occupied, the committee ought not to require him to name any persons; he did not know that Mr. Gould was one; he had not heard that Mr. Gould was now seeking to recover from the company compensation for services in this matter. Mr. Sterne asked if the adverse people's suit was not instigated by Jay Gould. Mr. Jewett stated that he preferred not to answer the question. Mr. Sterne offered to show that the people's suit, in which Mr. Jewett was appointed Receiver, and the case of Angell against the Erie Company were instigated by Mr. Gould, and that the appointment of Mr. Jewett as Receiver was the result of a compromise between Mr. Jewett and Jay Gould, and that a final settlement between Mr. Gould and the Erie Company was a result following the Receivership and appointment of Mr. Jewett; Mr. Jewett replied that he did not know until the afternoon of May 25 or morning of May 26, 1875, that he would be appointed, and that no suggestion was made by him as to the selection of a Receiver.

Mr. Sterne then read from the minutes of the company to show that the appointment of Mr. Jewett was discussed at a meeting of the Board of Directors several days previous. Mr. Jewett did not remember a subsequent meeting of the Directors on Sept. 2, 1875, at which a letter from him to Mr. Watkin, of London, was read, stating that the Receivership should continue only so long as might be necessary to protect the interests of creditors and shareholders, and that it might be used as a means of annulling all contracts fraudulently entered into. He identified the letter and reiterated the sentiments expressed therein. He identified the cable dispatch sent by him to Mr. McCulloch, saying that the proceedings by the Attorney-General for the appointment of a Receiver were taken at the suggestion of the Directors and in full accord with them.

On Mr. Jewett's retiring from the stand he said he hoped the committee would "have a good time" examining his testimony, which remark was received with a smile by the large audience in attendance.

MR. VANDERBILT AGAIN A WITNESS.

The examination of Mr. Vanderbilt was then resumed. He remembered a company named the Southern Improvement Company. After an examination of the contract, he said he did not recognize it, but as his name was signed he supposed it was made by his father and Horace Clark; he would produce it if he could from the office. [The contract was between the Improvement Company, the New-York Central, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.] "I don't know," he continued, "that a like contract was made at the same time with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I don't remember any verbal contract with the Southern Improvement Company in relation to carrying oil; the contracts were made and handed to me to sign; I have no remembrance of an agreement regarding the transportation of oil, made in March, 1872, on the basis of perfect equality to all shippers, fixing the rates on crude oil from Corry, Oil City, &c., to Cleveland, $1 50; New-York, $2 ??; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1 ??." Mr. Vanderbilt told how he built a branch road to Clarksville, on the promise of getting a large business in oil. They got up a reception, with a band of music, when he went there, and promised all their oil shipments, yet he never got a barrel of freight from there; he had told the Standard Oil Company that any concern could have the same rates on oil as it should receive; he thought other shippers besides the Standard Oil Company had had transportation of oil over the New-York Central.

A letter was read from Lombard, Ayres & Co., Denslow & Bush, and other firms, requesting equal rates for shipping. Mr. Vanderbilt said they were the shippers who got out a band of music at Clarksville, yet never shipped any oil over his road. "I have made a contract," he testified, "with some of these firms, but they shipped by the Pennsylvania Central; I would not insist on their shipping as much as the Standard; I only supposed that they should do a large business; I have no personal interest in the pipe line; the New-York Central has an interest, but I cannot say in what line; I took an interest in that line for the protection of the interests of the Lake Shore Railway, and to secure business for it; no representative of the Standard Oil Company was present at the meeting of the Presidents of the grand trunk lines in 1877, when matters relating to the Empire Company were under consideration; I never heard of the American Transfer Company as engaged in the oil business until I came here the other day; I did not attend any conference of railroad Presidents at the Windsor Hotel this year; do not know what the rate to the Standard Oil Company is now."

SOMETHING ABOUT REBATES.

Mr. Sterne referred to testimony taken in Pennsylvania, in which it was shown that $66,000 had been paid in one month for rebates, and asked if any similar amount could be paid by the New-York Central without Mr. Vanderbilt's knowledge. Mr. Vanderbilt did not know whether such a payment had been made; all checks were lithographed with Mr. Vanderbilt's signature. Mr. Sterne read from the testimony of Mr. Cassatt, showing the rebates paid by railroads to the American Transfer Company, and asked if papers were in the possession of O'Day, or the New-York Central, showing the payment of 20 cents rebate. Mr. Vanderbilt did not know.

Mr. Sterne read the letter of O'Day which was read on Saturday to Mr. Jewett, asserting that payments had been made by the New-York Central and Erie and the Pennsylvania Central. Mr. Vanderbilt thought it might have been paid to the Standard Oil Company, and by that company to the American Transfer Company. "I did not know O'Day as Treasurer of these companies," he said. "I don't know anything of the American Transfer Company; I will furnish all accounts bearing on the subject from the office of the New-York Central Company; the oil is pumped from the well to the pipe, then to the New-York Central cars, and carried in cars to Hunter's Point; I think 10 cents per barrel is allowed to the Standard Company for certain considerations; the oil business is in the hands of Mr. Rutter; it is left entirely with him, subject to competition; I don't know whether we would be better off without the oil traffic; I think it pays; Mr. Rutter can tell us whether we get a proportion of oil; matters of detail are left entirely to him; if we could not give transportation he would furnish a satisfactory reason for it; the Standard Company has some cars on the New-York Central; I think the Standard Company has complete cars, trucks, and tanks on some roads, but not on the New-York Central (with our consent); the former agreement was that we furnished the trucks and they furnished the tanks; I remember a conference of railroad men in 1878, after the contest with the Empire Transportation Company; I do not remember the details of the conference; all I know about oil transactions is through newspapers; I do not know the present rates; I could find out from Mr. Rutter; I suppose the same as other roads."

Q.—Do you make freight bills? A.—No.

Q.—No; your corporation? A.—Yes, but I don't think freight bills or books will prove anything; we do not carry as much oil as the Pennsylvania Central; there is an equal division on what comes to New-York; I cannot tell the percentage; I have no sympathy with the Standard Oil Company; as I said before, if outside parties—responsible refiners—were to offer facilities, I would carry their oil, if offered in sufficient quantities, at the same rates as were given to the Standard Company; arrangements had been previously made with refiners, many of whom owned tanks on trucks owned by the New-York Central; these cars are on side-tracks through the East; these people will neither use the cars themselves nor allow the road to use them; I never had apprehensions that the Standard Company would build an independent line of railroad for its own use; I think the pipe lines *will take the oil business entirely out of the* hands of the railroads; I think the oil business is "sealed;" I do not know whether or not the tide-water pipe line was built by the refiners because they could not get transportation on the trunk lines; we have carried crude oil from the wells to Cleveland to the Standard refineries, and transported it back to New-York for the same price charged others for transporting from the wells to New-York; this was done to equalize the refineries and put them all on the same footing.

Mr. Vanderbilt had heard of the firm of Peter Wright & Co., of Philadelphia; he did not think it stood in the same relation to the Pennsylvania Railroad in the grain business that the Empire Transportation Company did in the oil business; he thought it received a percentage from the company on grain; the firm does the principal part of the business; he had made special time-rates with large shippers—A. T. Stewart & Co. for instance—to protect them from competition; he thought there were no contracts now with large houses; the recent pooling arrangements of the trunk lines would do away with the contracts.

Upon inquiry as to the palace and sleeping car contracts, Mr. Depew said that they had been produced in evidence; that one expired and had not been renewed, but was still deemed to be in force. He then offered a statement showing payments made by car companies to the New-York Central of 20 per cent. on their gross receipts since 1874. Mr. Vanderbilt said the Wagner Drawing-room and Sleeping-car Company was an incorporated association; he did not know its capital stock or assets; he was a stockholder in the company, but declined to give the amount of stock owned by him. "That is one of my private affairs," he said.

MEN WHO HAVE BEEN DISMISSED.

TWO OF THEM MAKE CHARGES AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT DAWSON.

Those who anticipated a lively time at the head-quarters of the Park Commission yesterday were disappointed. No meeting of the board was held, nor will there be a meeting before next Wednesday, unless a necessity arises for issuing a special call for one at an earlier date. A report was circulated yesterday to the effect that the Commissioners hostile to Commissioner Lane had dismissed from the service of the department all the mechanics and laborers appointed or retained through his influence. When questioned as to the truth of the story, Mr. Lane admitted that 16 men had verbally communicated the fact of their dismissal to him, and that, after investigating the matter, he had ascertained that Superintendent Dawson, acting under instructions from Commissioners Wenman and Conover, had discharged the men. Some of these men, Mr. Lane said, were appointed by him, and in others he had merely manifested a kindly interest. "You see," added the Commissioner, "Mr. Dawson is opposed to me. At the last meeting of the board an effort was made to intimidate me, and force me to audit that infamous Riverside job, and to vote yes for the bill when it came before the board. I called attention on that occasion to the fact that the maintenance fund was rapidly decreasing, and that it would be necessary to make some reduction of the force. Now, the fair way to make that reduction would be this: In the first place, the number of men which it would be necessary to remove should be ascertained; then each Commissioner should select a few men from his own list. Instead of doing this, Wenman and Conover authorized Dawson to discharge all my men, all of whom were splendid workmen and men of fine physique." The following is a list of those who have thus far reported their dismissal to Commissioner Lane: Thomas F. Roche, carpenter; Samuel Kissick, carpenter; John Hayes, carpenter; James Davis, steam engineer; Denis Dorris, brick mason; Felix McKenna, laborer; Patrick Lannon, laborer; Michael Brady, laborer; Patrick Horan, laborer; Charles Egbert, laborer; Michael Hackett, laborer; Francis Claffy, laborer; Aaron Henriques, laborer; Bernard Mulligan, laborer; Henry Armstrong, laborer; Francis G. Moore, laborer. James Davis, Mr. Lane said, is a jack-of-all-trades and a very competent man. Patrick Lannon was employed for 22 years to take care of the animals in the menagerie, receiving the compensation of a laborer. He was suspended some time ago by Mr. Dawson, but was restored to his place on the strength of a resolution offered by Commissioner Conover. Mr. Lane believes that Dawson discharged him because he [Mr. Lane] looked after Lannon's interest. Thomas F. Roche, a carpenter, who had been employed in the department since 1875, was discharged, it is alleged, because he threatened to expose some irregularities in Dawson's management.

Roche, who lives at No. 874 Tenth-avenue, carried out his threat about "exposing" Superintendent Dawson yesterday, when he swore to an affidavit before M. [illegible], a notary public, alleging, among other things, that last Spring Mr. Dawson got Samuel Kissick, a carpenter employed by the department, to make him a harness-rack and cedar trunk from material belonging to the department; that in May and June Patrick Woods, another carpenter, was taken from his post of duty on Central Bridge and employed several days in repairing the Superintendent's house, receiving compensation in the meantime from the Park Department; that for several months Mr. Dawson kept three horses belonging either to himself or a friend, in the stables of the department, and at its expense; and that in the months of January and February of the present year he had one sleigh and three carriages repaired, painted, and varnished at the public expense. Samuel Kissick, who resides at No. 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, also appeared before the same notary yesterday, and swore to the truth of an affidavit corroborating the allegations made by Roche relative to the cedar trunk and the harness-rack. These statements are, it is understood, to be used against Dawson with a view of having him removed from his position. A TIMES reporter last evening tried to find Commissioners Wenman and Conover for the purpose of hearing what they had to say about the dismissal of Mr. Lane's men. Mr. Conover was out of the City with his family and Mr. Wenman had not put in an appearance at his hotel, the Hoffman House, at a late hour.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—The Colored State Teachers' Educational Association convened in this city to-day to discuss questions affecting the colored public school system of the State. A memorial was prepared by a committee of this association, which will be presented to the Legislature at its next session. In this memorial it is claimed that the average salary of colored teachers of the State is less than $50 a year. It also represents that the school age for colored children is from 6 to 16 years, while that for white children is from 6 to 20 years. It requests the Legislature to make the school age the same for the colored as for the white child. It sets forth that the per capita tax for colored is 50 cents, while that of the white children is $1 60; an equalization in this respect is also asked. It also asks for the establishment of a State Normal School for the proper training of colored teachers, in view of the fact that so many of the so-called teachers of the State are incompetent. The association will be in session two days.

MAKING SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The Virginia Guard, of Portsmouth, Va., arrived in this city at 8 o'clock this morning. The company was escorted to the armory of the Gray Invincibles, of Philadelphia, by whom it will be entertained during its stay in the city. A parade took place this afternoon, and an excursion to Cape May will be made to-morrow.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 27.—An excursion party of about 700 business men from North and South Carolina arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. To-day the pleasure-seekers will be entertained by the merchants of Norfolk. To-morrow they will go by steamer to Old Point and the Capes, and on their return a banquet will be tendered them.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

ESTIMATES OF WESTERN CROPS.

YIELD OF SPRING WHEAT PLACED AT 137,850,000 BUSHELS—THE CORN CROP.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Howard, White, Crowell & Co., publishers of the Daily Commercial Bulletin, issued their annual estimate of the Spring wheat crop of the North-west to-day. Reports were received from 800 counties in the Western States and Territories, embracing over 8,000,000 of acres devoted to the production of Spring wheat. The total acreage is estimated at 10,666,935, against 9,514,739 last year. The average yield per acre is estimated at 12.92 bushels, against 11.42 bushels last year. The aggregate yield is estimated at 137,850,000 bushels, against 108,745,000 last year, showing an increase of 29,105,000 bushels. This is not considered excessive, in view of the well-known poor crop of last year. The increase in acreage is reported at 12.26 per cent., or equal in the aggregate to 1,152,000 acres in excess of the returns of last year. Of the increase in the crop, about 16,000,000 bushels is due to the increased average yield, and the remainder to the development of new lands. The average yield of the different States is reported as follows: Illinois, 11.43; Iowa, 12.29; Wisconsin, 13.74; Nebraska, 12.96; Minnesota, 13.11; Kansas, 9.39; Missouri, 12.50; Dakota, 15.80. The yield of the different States is estimated as follows: Illinois, 34,750,000 bushels; Minnesota, 36,696,000 bushels; Nebraska, 16,422,000 bushels; Dakota, 11,400,000 bushels; Wisconsin, 24,598,000 bushels; Iowa, 40,162,000 bushels; Kansas, 2,966,000 bushels. The increase in the yield is about as follows: Minnesota, 7,000,000 bushels; Iowa, 13,000,000 bushels; Nebraska, 4,000,000 bushels; Wisconsin, 4,000,000 bushels; Dakota, 3,000,000 bushels. The other States show a slight falling off. The quality is reported generally as very good—better than for several years.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—The *Commercial Indicator* will publish to-morrow special reports from 58 counties in Kansas, 35 in Nebraska, 11 in Western Missouri, and 12 in South-western Iowa, in reference to the acreage of corn and its yield, and also as to the probable number of hogs which will be sent to market during September and October, as compared with the same months last year. The acreage of corn is generally reported very much larger, and the prospects for a large yield are excellent, although in counties of Kansas and Western Missouri late corn has been somewhat damaged by the weather. There will be a less number of hogs marketed during the next two months than for the same months last year. Hogs are generally in a healthy condition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27.—Since the completion of the wheat harvest, conflicting estimates have been made of the probable yield in the State which cannot yet be verified by positive information. Thrashing is not completed, and reports from all parts of the State vary so much as to throw doubt upon the correctness of any estimate. The yield seems to be unusually uneven, contiguous townships and even adjoining fields in the same county showing marked differences. The *Pioneer-Press* publishes this morning reports from about 50 points in the principal wheat-growing counties. The southern tier of counties reports a yield all the way from 8 to 18 bushels. A great deal of this is No. 2. In the large river counties the average will not exceed 12 bushels. In the Minnesota Valley the reports range from 10 to 25 bushels, with an average of about 13. The northern counties will do better, some ranging as high as 20 bushels, with a fair average of 15. In Dakota the yield will be greater.

The *Pioneer-Press* says of these reports: "Our reports show such variable local results that it is difficult to base any general judgment on them, but we think it safe to consider that our recent estimate of 10 bushels per acre for all the region south of the latitude of Hastings, 12 or 13 bushels for the belt lying north of that, south of the branch line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Pacific, and of 16 or 17 bushels per acre for the north-western areas beyond, are approximately correct, and that 35,000,000 bushels is a fair and full estimate of the total product."

POTTAWATTAMIE INDIAN CLAIMS.

A SPECULATOR'S DISAPPOINTMENT—HISTORY OF THE WRONGS OF THE TRIBE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A party of five Pottawattamie Indians, who have been in Washington for the past two or three weeks in charge of and at the expense of a speculator in Indian claims, were sent to their homes to-day by the Indian Bureau. The story of their visit is as follows: By the treaty of 1861, it was provided that Pottawattamie Indians who desired to do so could become citizens, receive individual patents for lands, and a pro rata share of the tribal funds. In 1862, while a large party of Pottawattamie and Kickapoo Indians were hunting in Texas, they were attacked and pursued by a band of Texas Rangers. Fifteen or twenty were killed, and the remainder driven into Mexico, where they were forced by the war then being waged to remain. In 1867 a treaty was made with the remaining Pottawattamies by which it was provided that the estates of members of the tribe who had elected to become citizens and subsequently died, could be regularly administered upon, and the land patent and pro rata of the fund provided in the treaty of 1861 handed over to the Administration. Under the provisions of this treaty, the names of the Indians who were really alive in Mexico were reported as having elected to become citizens, and this list was approved, and patents issued for the land to which they would have been entitled. Administrators were appointed by the courts of Kansas, who administered upon the estates, received the patents of the lands and the head-money, amounting to $661 in each case, disposing of the former to white settlers. In 1874 a commission was sent by President Grant to visit these Indians in Mexico and induce them to return to Kansas, which they did. Frauds were then discovered, and the District Attorney for Kansas was instructed to proceed against those who had administered upon the estates, to recover for the Indians the money thus fraudulently obtained. One of the so-called Administrators, Eli Nordeau, settled his case and refunded $5,290, with interest. Judgment was rendered against the other three, but nothing was found to satisfy the execution, and the sum, amounting to about $45,000, proved a total loss. The money obtained from Nordeau was held by the District Attorney for some time, and then paid over to the Superintendent for the Central Superintendency, and by him within the present calendar year covered into the Treasury through Inspector Hammond, but unaccompanied by any list showing to what individual Indians the money belonged. The Indian Office has applied to the District Attorney for Kansas for the names of the Indians on account of whose supposed estates the money was obtained, but as yet no reply has been received. The Indians are, of course, entitled to a restoration of that which has been fraudulently obtained from them, and to reclaim the lands sold by the fictitious Administrators, and Congress will have to appropriate $40,000, including $5,000 covered into the Treasury.

The wrongs of these Indians becoming known, they were taken up by a Mr. Palmer, who stipulated with them that he should receive one-half of all he recovered for them, and he brought the delegation here to obtain the assent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, required by law to make the contract valid. As the justice of the claim was recognized by the Department, the percentage to be paid was looked on as extortionate. In fact, so far as refunding the head-money was concerned, no attorney was needed, as it remains for Congress, upon the presentation of the case by the department, to provide for its repayment. On the refusal of the department to ratify the contract, Palmer, on the 23d inst., informed the Secretary of the Interior that he should abandon the Indians, and that they would be a charge upon the Indian Department from that date. The Indians, being thus left helpless, were taken charge of as above and sent back to their homes. Their claims and a history of the operations by which they were defrauded will be laid before Congress in December, and will doubtless afford a subject for investigation.

THE SHOOTING OF I. S. KALLOCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—With the exception of a vigorous attack on the *Chronicle* by young Kalloch, the Working Men's mass-meeting last night was devoted to general campaign topics, and after adjournment the audience dispersed quietly.

Kalloch's condition is to-night reported by his physicians as satisfactory, and if inflammation does not set in he may be considered in a fair way to recover.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—A meeting of working men was held on Boston Common to-night to take action concerning the recent shooting of I. S. Kalloch. About 300 persons were in attendance. C. A. Fernald presided and made a speech, denouncing the shooting as an outrage, and was followed by Peter Sheehan, Timothy Coughlin, and others, who recited briefly the grievances of the working men. Resolutions embodying the sentiments of the speakers, and calling upon the Working Men of the Pacific coast to mete out sure vengeance to the perpetrator of the assault on Kalloch were adopted. The meeting was adjourned until Saturday night.

PLAYING POLO AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Six games of polo were played here this afternoon. In the first two games the blues—James Gordon Bennett and Richard Peters—defeated the reds—Elliot Zeborowski, Perry Belmont, and Capt. Candy. Carrol Bryce appeared with the blues in the four remaining games, only one of which was won by the reds.

ITS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH YEAR.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Town of Bedford, Mass., is filled to-day with citizens of neighboring towns and invited guests, including Gov. Talbot and other prominent men of the State, to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation. The exercises consisted of a procession, under the Marshalship of Calvin B. Rice, in which the military, firemen, and citizens generally took part. After parading through the principal streets, the procession arrived at the tent, where dinner was served. After dinner the Rev. John F. Gleason, of Norwich, Conn., read an original ode, and a historical oration was delivered by the Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., of Newark, N. J.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

MISSIONARY TROUBLES—PROTECTING JAPAN FROM CONTAGION—FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

HONG KONG, Aug. 1.—The Washipahan missionary case, which for the past year has attracted much attention, has been finally decided by the British court at Shanghai. The missionaries complained of an alleged outrage by a mob near Foochow, declaring that their property was wantonly destroyed and their premises invaded. The Chinese claimed that the missionaries had aggressively encroached upon the natives' temple grounds until the populace became aroused and excited to violent measures. The Chinese confidently submitted the case to the English tribunal, and the result is a complete vindication for them, and the overthrow of the whole missionary position. The suit is considered important as establishing a precedent for numerous similar affairs.

Corea is still endeavoring to retard Japanese intercourse, and Japan maintains the position guaranteed by treaty. Hasty acts of individual Japanese, however, are strongly reprehended.

Attempts have been made to inveigle China into an angry demonstration against Japan on account of the Loochoo Islands affair. The agency of the British is plainly apparent in the matter, and not, indeed, disguised; but, apart from the representations made by Prince Kung and Li Hung Chang to Gen. Grant, no steps have been taken, and the effort of the agitators will be unavailing.

Kuo Sung Tao, late Chinese Minister to England and France, is living in retirement, and, it is believed, in partial disgrace, in consequence of the liberal attitude assumed by him when traveling in Europe.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 13.—*The breaking of quarantine* by German merchant ships continues, and is the exciting topic among all classes. Correspondence between the German Envoy and the Japanese Foreign Minister is published. The Japanese Minister takes the position that in a time of great public danger sanitary regulations must be imperatively enforced and controlled by the Government alone. The German representative holds that, under the extra-territorial system, Japan can impose no rules, no matter what the emergency, except with the consent and co-operation of the foreign representatives. While he strongly defends his action in bringing in a ship from an infected port, the Japanese Minister protests in a way requiring immediate notice from the German Government. It is interesting to state that Gen. Grant unhesitatingly and openly expresses his opinion that the Japanese would have been thoroughly justified in adopting forcible measures, even to the extent of sinking the intruding ship. It is a remarkable fact that since the violation of quarantine by the German vessel, cholera has so increased in Yokohama and Tokio, which before were comparatively free, that these ports are now formally declared infected. The representatives of European powers generally have suddenly issued a notification requiring their countrymen *to observe and obey the Japanese regulations.* It is feared, however, that the concession comes too late. It is impossible to overestimate the exasperation of the Japanese. They feel and declare that solely for the maintenance of a paltry and false principle of diplomatic dignity, the plague has been set loose upon the people of this part of the Empire. Only one foreign representative, the American, has recognized the Japanese to be right from the beginning. The British Envoy has led all the others in opposition, and the ground assumed by him is that Japan's privilege of excluding foreign ships on any plea must never be acknowledged. If the Government apprehended peril from an epidemic, he says that the foreign envoys must be appealed to, and that it is for them to decide whether steps should be taken to prevent the entrance of disease. The irritation of Government and people is more intense than ever before. In addition to the United States Minister, Mr. Bingham, and Gen. Grant, Gov. Hennessey, of Hong Kong, lately visiting here, strongly supports the Japanese.

Documents have been published by the authority of the Department of Finance presenting a scheme for the total liquidation of the public debt in 26 years. The plan is elaborately wrought out, and is regarded by financiers as practical and effective, if the primary condition of peace is insured. The Finance Minister makes no claim to infallibility for his project, but places it on record as the result of his experience and study, to stand as a guide and aid for his successor. The details are already put in operation for the present year.

A movement is in progress for the formation of a new society, having in view the extension of protecting influence for Eastern nations against the perpetual aggressions of European powers. The organization will doubtless be complete before the departure of Gen. Grant, who has consented to support it warmly and actively.

The cholera continues virulent, but there are signs of abatement. Within the present month, thus far, 45,000 attacks and 25,000 deaths are reported. The Government displays unflagging energy in confronting and checking the disease. The Emperor has given $75,000 from his private funds in aid of sanitary measures.

The Duke of Genoa, commanding the Italian frigate Vittor Pisani, has arrived at Nagasaki.

Gov. Hennessey, of Hong Kong, sailed for his post Aug. 10, after a long visit to Japan.

Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, is fomenting discord between the Chinese Legation in Tokio and the Japanese Government, on account of the Loochoo question. There is no concealment in his plans and movements; but it is now certain that his efforts will fail, although for a time he created an estrangement.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP STAKES WON BY ISONOMY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The race for the great Ebor Handicap Stakes took place at the York August meeting to-day, and was won by F. Gretton's 4-year-old b. c. Isonomy. J. H. Stephenson's 5-year-old b. h. Knight Templar secured the second place, and C. J. Bedford's 3-year-old ch. f. Seringa the third place. The betting before the race was [illegible] to 4 on Isonomy, 100 to 8 against Knight Templar, and 7 to 1 against Seringa. Isonomy waited on Knight Templar to the distance post, and then came away and won by a length. Cannon rode the winner. The following is a summary:

THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP STAKES, of 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, and only 5 sovereigns if declared, &c.; the winner of any handicap value 100 sovereigns, after the weights are declared, to carry 7 pounds; of two of that value or one of 500 sovereigns, 10 pounds, or of any other race, value 200 sovereigns, 5 pounds extra; the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; two miles over the Old Course.

Mr. F. Gretton's b. c. Isonomy, by Sterling, out of Isola Bella, 4 years old.......1

Mr. J. H. Stephenson's b. h. Knight Templar, by The Baron, out of Miss Croft, 5 years old.......2

Mr. C. J. Bedford's ch. f. Seringa, by Le Marechal, out of [illegible], 3 years old.......3

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large stave factory, owned by C. K. Brandon, at Grand Trunk Junction, just outside the limits of Detroit, Mich., was destroyed by fire at midnight Tuesday night. Loss, $15,000; insurance, one-half.

The barn, belonging to Messrs. Maples and Fuller, on Asylum-street, Norwich, Conn., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $3,700. The barn was partially insured.

NO PENNSYLVANIA BONDS LOST.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—Chairman Davis, of the legislative committee to investigate the overissue of State bonds of 1853, says the committee will meet in Philadelphia in September, and report that no bonds have been lost, and that the mystery was cleared up by the examination of the book found containing the bond accounts.

BASE-BALL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Cincinnatis, 5; Buffalos, 2.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Worcesters, 2; Poughkeepsies, 0.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Clippers, (of Canajoharie,) 3; Academys, (of Utica,) 1.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—Bostons, 6; Syracuse, 4.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 27.—Springfields, 3; New-Bedfords, 4; championship game.

The New-York nine and the Montgomery nine played a good game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and the Montgomery nine won by the score of 8 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA'S STATUE OF FRANKLIN.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 27.

The fine statue of Benjamin Franklin, which since 1792 has stood in a niche on the Fifth-street front of the old Philadelphia Library Building, has been removed, and after being cleaned, will be placed in a prominent position on the new property of the library at Locust and Juniper streets. The statue, which is of fine Carrara marble, was executed by Francisco Lazzarini, and was presented to the Library Company by William Bingham, a public-spirited citizen. It bears the following inscription:

This Statue of
DOCTOR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
was presented by
William Bingham, Esq.
MDCCXCII.

Mr. Bingham's gift was made with a desire of perpetuating the memory of Dr. Franklin, to whom the Philadelphia Library owes its origin as the first public library in the Colonies.

TAMMANY STILL RAMPANT

VOWING THEY WILL NEVER, NEVER.

THE KIND OF CHARGES JOHN KELLY MAKES TO SHOW HIS SPITE FOR GOV. ROBINSON—ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE LATTER—TAMMANY'S PLEDGE TO OPPOSE HIM.

John Kelly has issued another manifesto against Gov. Robinson, protesting against the latter's renomination for the office he now holds, and insisting that the Democrats belonging to Tammany Hall will never lend their support to such a renomination. Mr. Kelly asked the members of the Tammany Committee on Organization to sign the document, and although they had from Monday until yesterday afternoon to do so, a number refused to affix their signatures. From the text of the document printed below, it will be seen to what great lengths Kelly is prepared to go, and if possible to lead his followers, in furtherance of the spite he bears the present Chief Executive of the State:

To the Democrats of the State of New-York:

The representatives of the Democracy of the City of New-York, who meet in Tammany Hall, address you with that frankness which is necessary between those who have long had intimate associations. We recall it to your memory that since the organization of the Democratic Party we have always supported its principles, and have given its candidates our votes with unanimity. In defeat as well as in victory we have preserved our organization. Whatever may have happened elsewhere, the standard of Democracy has never been lowered here. With these traditions fresh in our minds we address you. Our success in maintaining Democratic ascendency here led our opponents, who were unable to obtain power at the ballot-box, to endeavor to get it by legislative action. Whenever the Republicans had the State Government, laws were passed affecting this City, the object of which was to give place and patronage to a political minority. These arbitrary methods were steadily opposed by the Democracy. You, Democrats of the State, united with us to oppose them. The principle of home rule in municipal government was made a precept of Democratic doctrine. It was announced by many State Conventions, and asserted in the platforms of 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878. The interference of the State Government with our local affairs had its natural consequence. Men were brought to power who saw that partisan greed at Albany might be turned to corrupt purposes here. Laws were passed which took our Government away from the people and placed it in the hands of the venal. The men of the Ring were the offspring of State interference with our affairs. After a long contest, and with your aid, the Democrats of this City overthrew these public depredators. The people again governed themselves, and we began to pay our debts and to reduce our taxes.

We find ourselves once more confronted by our old foe in a new shape. Our political enemies again endeavor, by a coalition with disorganizers in our own ranks, to accomplish results which they cannot accomplish by regular methods. Through Executive interference they place in office those who have been rejected at the polls. We are again threatened with the rule of men who have not been elected by the people, and who are not responsible to the people. This can have but one result. It will bring about another time of extravagance and corruption. The ballot-box stuffer, the bribe-taker, the maker of false vouchers, the peculator, will come back to power. We are determined to resist these evils, and we call upon you to aid us. Chief among those who conspire against us is the present Governor of the State. He was a party to the coalition by which the Democratic ticket was defeated last November, and by which nine Republicans were elected to the Assembly, three Republicans elected to Congress, and by which Republicans were chosen to the important offices of District Attorney and City Judge. He, first among the Governors of this State, has abused his judicial power for partisan purposes. He has removed one Democrat from an office to which he was elected by the people upon charges so slight that in another case he dismissed the same charges, although resting upon the same proofs. To make it clear what his purpose was, he appointed in the place of the officer whom he removed a notorious party to the coalition. He has since combined with the Mayor, whom the coalition elected, to get control of our Police, hitherto kept measurably free from partisan influences. He has thus endangered the peace, the property, and the lives of our citizens by weakening their chief protection against vice and crime. He has for this end adopted methods which the courts have adjudged to be illegal. It is certain that his intention is, by the appointment of the Inspectors of Election, to obtain control of our ballots, so that, if necessary, he may change or suppress them to suit his purpose. He has consented to the removal from office, without a hearing, of citizens who could only be removed for cause. He has thus injured the characters of men, and done a grievous wrong to sacred rights. To use the language of his predecessor, by his conduct in these particulars he has become "liable to removal by impeachment." He has refused his consent to bills which had been carefully considered, and which the Legislature had passed and under which great economies in our Municipal Government might have been carried out. The tax-payers of New-York are now paying $2,000,000 a year as the price of his neglect of duty. We charge that this was done at the instance of our political foes, who saw their chief danger in the success which was attending the application of home rule to this City. Besides these and other offenses against us, he has committed acts in his office touching the people of the whole State, which you will do well gravely to consider. He vetoed the bills which made a complete codification of our laws—an enlightened and most beneficent measure. This we charge was done at the request of powerful corporations, who do not wish that the people should know their rights, and the laws by which they may be protected and enforced. He has been and still is an officer of corporations, and has been as Governor a most serviceable tool of railroads and insurance companies. In his last annual Message, he recommended that insurance companies and savings banks should be freed from State supervision. He is a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, a corporation whose reported use of its funds to corrupt the Legislature and influence elections requires a rigid scrutiny. He has opposed our canal system, and is the author of the unfortunate amendment of the Constitution which, it is now seen, will, if not abrogated, destroy those great channels of commerce. The policy of low tolls has been carried through by Democratic State officers against his opposition both as Controller and Governor.

Contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, he has made a political agent Superintendent of Public Works. Never in our history has the patronage connected with that department been more unscrupulously used for the control of caucuses and conventions. The result of this will be another period of waste and extravagance in our public works. The prisons are under similar influences. The Wardenship of Auburn Prison has been the price at which an opponent was bought. The Superintendent of Prisons has been compelled to place in the Governor's hands his resignation, to be held at the Governor's will, thus turning an office which, under the Constitution, is held for a fixed term and during good behavior, into one which is held at the Executive pleasure. He has approved the oppressive contract system which has been introduced into the prisons—a system which subjects honest labor to a ruinous competition and to degrading associations. His pretensions to economy are ridiculous. The $300,000 which his apologists say was saved by his vetoes was in great part made up of appropriations to pay debts owed by the State to its citizens, and which had been adjudicated and approved by the Board of Audit. His conduct in this particular renders nugatory an important provision of the Constitution, and affects the honor and good faith of the State. While filling his Messages with denunciations of the new Capitol, he has every year approved large appropriations for it. He has refused to our farmers and other land-owners the relief which would come from a readjustment of the taxes, and from the just taxation of personal property. We charge this to have been done in the interest of corporations. He has opposed the educational system of this State, which the Democratic Party created and has upheld. In this particular he has offended the traditional policy of the party, and opposed the precepts of George Clinton, Thomas Jefferson, Silas Wright and Horatio Seymour. In 1877 he endeavored to procure the nomination of his favorites to the State offices. Failing in this, he advised a bolt. But finding little assistance from those to whom such advice was given, he entered into a secret combination to defeat Allen C. Beach, James Mackin, and Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., and to elect their Republican opponents. To this combination Frederic P. Olcott was a party—a young man without political experience or standing, whom Gov. Robinson had appointed to office, and who had been nominated for election at the Governor's special request, and from a desire to consult his wishes so far as the public interests would permit.

Ever since he took office Gov. Robinson has, by reason of physical infirmities, been incapable of performing his duties. He has therefore devolved matters of the utmost moment upon his son, who is his private secretary. That this person has acted as Governor—has assumed to promise the Executive signature to bills—has threatened that measures would be vetoed—has undertaken the negotiation of high and weighty executive business—has insisted that important representations which members of the Legislature and others desired to make to the Governor should be made to him—are all matters of notoriety, and have grown to be a public scandal. The individual who thus acts as Governor of this State frequently appears as attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Fellow-Democrats, Lucius Robinson had for years been our political opponent. He owed us gratitude not only for the honors we gave him, but even more for our generosity to him. That eminent citizen and steadfast Democrat, Horatio Seymour, has spoken of this peculiar obligation in the following language: "it would be a grave impeachment of the honor of Gov. Robinson to say that he would allow any discord to grow up in the Democratic Party on his account. His convictions had led him for many years to act against it. When his sense of duty led him to act with it, he was gladly received and cordially supported for its highest honors, and by none more generously than those against whom in the past he had thrown his votes at the polls." We ask you, fellow-Democrats, whether Gov. Robinson has respected this high obligation of gratitude and honor. No; had he remained in the ranks of the enemy, he could not have done us a tithe of the injury which he has wrought upon us with the weapons which our generous confidence placed in his hands. It is for you, fellow-Democrats, to determine what course you will take. We have resolved upon ours. Under no circumstances will the Democrats of this city vote for Lucius Robinson. We appeal to you not to force us to a course contrary to our inclinations and our history. We are true to party, and acknowledge all party obligations; but we charge you not to ask us to vote for an enemy to Democratic doctrine and a traitor to the Democratic organization. There are many Democrats well fitted for the Governorship. We will give such a one our earnest support. We believe it to be our duty to tell you the truth. We know the opinions which are held by voters of this City, and we say to you that the nomination of Lucius Robinson will be rejected by our people. The Democrats of the City of New-York are proud of their history; they will be true to it, to you, and to principle. There are some who have counseled them to conceal their intentions, but it best becomes their character to openly profess their purposes. In their behalf we have addressed you, and we ask you to listen to our friendly appeal.

GOOD ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

THE TENTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE GRAMERCY BOAT CLUB.

The Gramercy Boat Club had its tenth annual regatta yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River. The members took out their friends on board the little High Bridge steamer Tiger Lily, which followed the several races. These were begun with a contest for junior single-sculls, over a course of one mile, beginning at the lumber dock, just below the Columbia boat-house, and ending at Macomb's Dam bridge. There were three starters, J. M. O'Connell, J. B. Gibson, Jr., and D. Cunningham. The race resulted in a very hollow victory for O'Connell, who completely outrowed his opponents, waited for them at intervals, and won as he pleased, in 9:23. This was followed by a pair-oared gig race over the same course. The crews were: No. 1, Percival Nagle, (bow;) William Appe, (stroke;) Edward Stark, (coxswain;) No. 2, H. J. Mahr, (bow;) F. E. Dolan, (stroke;) Gus Wisters, (coxswain;) No. 3, E. M. Fetherston, (bow;) Charles Hazleton, (stroke;) John Neville, (coxswain.) The Dolan crew, which held the central position, were fastest in getting away, and, rowing a very quick stroke, they dashed into first place. The Appe crew, however, rowing a long, sweeping stroke on the New-York side of the river, soon overhauled them, and before a quarter mile was covered had a commanding lead, which could not afterward be challenged. Meanwhile, the Hazleton crew rowed up to the Dolan crew, and it seemed for awhile as if there would be a good contest for second place, but the latter were completely broken up by their fast stroke after starting, and they were obliged to pull out of the race. The Appe crew won easily in 9:11.

The next, the race of the day, was for the single-scull championship and a challenge belt and medal. The distance was two miles, the starting point being the same as in the two preceding races, and the finish at the dock a little south of High Bridge. J. M. O'Connell and George Gaisel were the only contestants. O'Connell had many friends in consequence of his good rowing in the junior sculls, but it was not supposed that he could at all hold Gaisel, who is admittedly one of the finest scullers on the Harlem. They went off to an excellent start, and presently Gaisel took a leading position. He rowed a strong, nervous stroke, with an excellent sweep, and steered as straight as an arrow. He maintained his lead for more than a mile, but after Macomb's Dam bridge was passed, O'Connell began to close the gap between them. He rowed a slow stroke, but one of great power and vigor, the sculls being all the time carried clean through the water. At the end of a mile and a half he had gone to the front. He had not been long in this position, however, when his steering grew rather wild. It seemed from the steam-boat as if his right arm was weakening and his left was in consequence turning the prow of his shell toward the New-York shore. Several times he had to lose ground by getting the boat into a straight position, and all the while Gaisel was creeping up. When the final struggle came it was impossible to tell from the steamer which was leading, but the judges on the dock gave the race to Gaisel by one second. His time was 16:23.

A six-oared gig race wound up the regatta. The crews were as follows:

No. 1.—George Gaisel, bow; H. P. Gibson, No. 2; F. E. Dolan, No. 3; E. M. Fetherston, No. 4; William Appe, No. 5; Charles Earwicker, stroke; Gus Wisters, coxswain.

No. 2.—G. F. Knapp, bow; E. J. Atkinson, No. 2; M. L. Sutton, No. 3; H. F. Spitzka, No. 4; W. G. Taggard, No. 5; John Riehl, stroke; John Nevill, coxswain.

The Earwicker crew made a bad start, but when they had once got down to work they easily outrowed their antagonists. They won a very easy victory in 5:45.

RUNNERS AND THEIR WAYS.

THE SCENE YESTERDAY AT THE PLYMOUTH ROCK'S PIER.

The Plymouth Rock made trips to the wooden pier on Coney Island yesterday, carrying passengers both ways for 25 cents, instead of going to Long Branch, as she had been advertised to do. Several of the steam-boat runners of the opposition lines were almost frantic at this, and they loudly denounced the managers of the steamer for breaking faith with the public. One runner, stationed at Pier No. 1 North River, conducted himself in a very violent manner when the Plymouth Rock was receiving her passengers at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Not content with denouncing the managers of the steamer for making this change in her route, he threatened to board her, notwithstanding the fact that several of her officers were at the gang-plank, and to thrash overboard several musicians who had ridiculed him. In the meantime he was obstructing passengers who had already bought tickets for the Plymouth Rock, and the Police officer on duty found it necessary to interfere. Commodore Tooker was standing on the pier encouraging his men to direct passengers in a quiet and peaceable manner to the steamer. When the noisy runner was again requested not to cry out that the Plymouth Rock would not go to Coney Island, but would take her passengers to Long Branch, contrary to their wishes, he replied, by way of excuse, that he "had his people to protect." He seemed to regard Commodore Tooker as a sort of Pharaoh who would not let "his people" go whither he, a new Moses, desired to lead them.

This wrangling between the runners of the different lines is becoming general on nearly all the North River piers, and but for the presence of Police officers frequent disturbances would occur. In the meantime the public, whom the runners seem to regard as their rightful prey, are the only sufferers.

JURORS FOR FEDERAL COURTS.

J. NELSON TAPPAN APPOINTED COMMISSIONER—HOW NAMES SHALL BE DRAWN.

An order was issued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, signed by Judges Blatchford and Choate, appointing J. Nelson Tappan, the present City Chamberlain, a Commissioner for the drawing of jurors in the United States Circuit Court, under the provisions of a recent act of Congress. The order further provides that the Commissioner and the Clerk of the court shall, as soon as practicable, place in a box the names of 1,200 persons qualified to serve as grand and petit jurors in this court, each name to be on a separate slip of paper, the Clerk and Commissioner each placing one name in the box alternately, without reference to party affiliations until the names of 1,200 persons shall have been placed therein. All jurors, grand and petit, to serve in this court are to be publicly drawn by the Clerk from the box mentioned, and at the time of drawing any juror the box shall contain the names of not less than 800 persons. From time to time, as may be necessary, the Clerk and Commissioner shall place in the box, in the manner prescribed, the names of additional persons, or the same persons, or both, so that the number of names in the box shall not, when any juror is drawn, be less than 800 nor more than 1,200.

This order relates to the drawing of jurors in the Circuit Court only, and, in order to comply with the provisions of the law, Commissioner John I. Davenport, Clerk of the court, yesterday filed a sworn declaration that he is a Republican in politics. A similar order to the above will soon be issued relative to the drawing of jurors in the United States District Court, of which Commissioner S. H. Lyman is Clerk.

MARGARET DEMPSEY'S FATAL INJURIES.

Margaret Dempsey, aged 36, a woman of Canadian birth, died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Tuesday night, from weakness caused by an abscess in her thigh. She was admitted to the hospital on the 30th of June for treatment for a number of severe wounds and bruises, having been found sick in the street, by an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, that day. The abscess was the result of these injuries. It has not yet been learned how these injuries were received. Her first story to the hospital attendant was that they were caused by a fall down stairs. The bruises appeared to have been made by a club, and when doubt was expressed as to the truth of her story, she said that she had been hurt while intoxicated, and refused to give any further explanation. She was evidently friendless, for in all the time that she was in the hospital no inquiries were made for her.

COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Officer Dixon, of the Delancey-Street Police station, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, saw an unknown man take off his shoes, and then break into the house No. 60 Cannon-street, owned by Mrs. Margaret Hickey. He at once followed the burglar and arrested him, with $50 worth of property in his possession. He said he was Frank Story, a 'longshoreman, of No. 101 Willett-street. He was brought to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Hickey's son appeared in her behalf as complainant. He was slightly intoxicated, and refused to make a complaint when ordered to do so by Justice Smith. He was then committed for contempt of court and fined for disorderly conduct, while Story was committed for examination to-day.

DEATH IN A FLASK OF WHISKY.

Little Mary Quinlan, who drank the flask of whisky which was on her father's table, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Her father, Thomas J. Quinlan, an awning-dealer, of No. 271 Third-avenue, told the Coroner that the flask was three-quarters full of whisky, and had been left on the parlor table while he went into his bedroom to change his clothing. When he returned to the parlor the child was lying insensible on the floor, having drained the flask, which she still clutched in her hand. He took her in his arms to a doctor in the neighborhood, who refused to attend to the case and then he hurried with her to the hospital

A FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION

TWO MEN SCALDED IN A TUG-BOAT'S ENGINE-ROOM.

A FIREMAN IMPRISONED AND BURNED ALIVE—THE ENGINEER TERRIBLY INJURED—HOGAN'S ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HIS COMPANIONS—THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION UNKNOWN.

The steam tug-boat Essex formerly belonged to the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; but when the property of that corporation passed into the hands of a Receiver, the Essex and her sister boat, the Clifton, became the property of the New-Jersey Dock and Improvement Company. This company chartered the two tugs to Mr. L. J. Paige, of this City, and the Essex, under his management, has been engaged in towing ships through Hell Gate. She was commanded by Thomas Renney, and on Saturday last was taken to the foot of Montgomery-street, East River, in order to have some necessary repairs made to her boiler. Boyd & Sullivan, of this City, contracted to make the repairs, and on Tuesday evening everything was done, and the tug was ready once more for active service. Capt. Renney had been granted leave of absence while the repairs were being made, but it was expected that he would return to the tug on Monday. He had not put in an appearance on Tuesday evening, and Mr. Paige concluded that he had gone for good. He was very anxious that the Essex should resume her work yesterday, and before she could do that it was necessary to fill her tanks with Croton water. In order to get the water the tug was obliged to go to the foot of Pike-street. Mr. Paige told the engineer, Joseph E. Saffery, to fire up, and get water enough in the boiler to carry the tug to the foot of Pike-street, and told him that when the time for starting arrived he would have a new Captain on board. The engineer obeyed his orders, and at 12 o'clock Tuesday night steam was up on the Essex, and she was ready to sail.

The certificate of the tug-boat allows her to carry 60 pounds of steam, but the owners of the boat have not as much faith in her as is displayed by the Inspectors, and the Captain and engineer have their orders never to let the pressure go above 40 pounds. The engineer on Tuesday night did not, according to his own statement, allow the gauge to register more than 35 pounds. After the steam had been made, and all was ready for the start, Engineer Saffery sat down in the engine-room near the door on the port side, with the fireman, Leander Fuller, sitting opposite, near the door on the starboard side of the boat. A deck-hand, William Hogan by name, having nothing else to do, had laid down aft and gone to sleep. The men waited patiently for Mr. Paige and his new Captain to come aboard and give the order for a start. For two hours the engineer and the fireman sat and gazed at each other, and kept awake by telling stories. During all this time, Mr. Saffery says, there was never more than 35 pounds of steam registered on the gauge. Suddenly the two men heard a peculiar crackling sound in the pipe that takes the steam from the boiler to the engine. The engineer now says that this noise was caused by cold water flowing back through the pipe into the drum-head and meeting the steam. He knew well what the noise meant, and jumped up, but he had scarcely got upon his feet when a loud noise, like the report of a hundred cannon, burst upon his ear. The forward part of the engine-room vanished in an instant, and a stream of scalding and blinding steam poured into the room. For an instant he was almost suffocated, but he never lost his senses. The door near which he had been sitting was partly open, and he just managed to push it aside and stagger from the room, when he lost consciousness and fell prostrate on the deck, enveloped in a dense mist of scalding steam. William Hogan, the deck-hand, was awakened by the noise. He realized that some catastrophe had occurred, but in his dazed condition he hardly knew what. He groped his way along the deck in the darkness until the steam reached him, and then he began to realize that there had been an explosion on the boat. He remembered that he had left his two companions in the engine-room, and he pushed on. He stumbled over the prostrate body of Saffery. He stopped, picked up the man, whom he believed to be dead, and carried him aft, where the cool air of the night soon revived him. He revived, however, to suffer the most excruciating agony. His face and arms were horribly scalded, and he moaned piteously as he lay upon the deck.

From the engine-house came another and a more dismal moan. It was a cry of despair from the fireman, Fuller. The port door, through which Saffery had fallen, was open, but the fireman was as completely imprisoned as though it were shut and doubly barred. The steam was pouring into the room in such blinding sheets that even had the poor man been in the full possession of his senses, he could not have seen the open door. He expended his strength in vain efforts to push open the starboard door, near which he had been sitting. The heavy smoke-stack of the tug had fallen against this door, and all his efforts to gain his freedom in that direction were unavailing. Hogan heard the despairing cry of the fireman, and again he plunged into the scalding steam which filled the engine-room. He groped about, almost stifled himself, until he touched the dying man, and dragged him forth into the pure air. Fuller's condition was pitiable. He had been literally burned alive. Not a hair remained on his head, the skin was peeled from his body, and his finger-nails had dropped off. He lay upon the deck shrieking and calling upon God to put an end to his misery. In the meantime the noise of the explosion had awakened the tenants of all the houses near the dock, and they came running down partly dressed from all directions. Before Hogan had taken Fuller from the engine-room the wharf was packed with citizens and policemen. An investigation showed that the drum-head had exploded. The boiler itself was scarcely injured, which accounts for the comparatively slight damage done to the boat. When the drum exploded, of course there was an opening made in the top of the boiler, through which the steam rushed. The top of the pilot-house was lifted in a solid mass, and, falling upon the forward part of the engine-house, it shattered the front wall, and allowed the steam to pour in upon the unfortunate engineer and fireman. The smoke-stack fell with a crash by the door near which Fuller was sitting, and thus imprisoned him. The wood-work around the funnel was torn up, but further than this the deck of the tug escaped injury. The entire damage to the boat will not, it is thought, exceed $500.

As soon as possible, the two injured men were removed from the Essex and taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. The engineer, Saffery, was able to walk, but poor Fuller could not move. He was taken to the hospital on a rude litter of planks, hastily put together by the spectators. He was suffering terribly, and his young wife, who is soon to become a mother, stood by as he was borne from the boat, shrieking wildly. She was taken in charge by some 'longshoremen who were friends of her husband, and induced to return to her home, at No. 80 East Broadway. Everything was done for Mr. Fuller which medical skill could suggest at the hospital, but his injuries were believed from the beginning to be fatal. In addition to the severe scalding to which he had been subjected, he had, during his imprisonment in the engine-house, inhaled a great deal of steam. He died at 6:10 yesterday morning. Mr. Saffery was not subjected to the fiery ordeal so long as his companion, and there are still some hopes of his recovery. He was taken from Chambers-Street to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies under the influence of narcotics, which are being administered to alleviate his sufferings. He is not a married man, and boards at No. 31 Henry-street. He is 28 years of age, and Fuller was 35.

The cause of the explosion is still a mystery. While the engineer, Saffery, was able to converse intelligently, before being taken to the hospital, he said that he could give no explanation. The fire had been made but a short time before the explosion, and but little steam had been generated at the time. Mr. Hogan said that it could not have been on account of a lack of water in the boiler, as after the explosion an examination showed that there was then sufficient water to have run the tug for quite a time. The valves and the apparatus for ascertaining the height of the water in the boiler and the pressure of the steam were found to be in good order after the accident, so that the engineer must have known just what steam he was carrying, and precisely how much water he had to rely upon. He is known as a sober, trustworthy man, and has worked on the tug for a long time. The steam-boat Inspectors examined the Essex yesterday afternoon, but were unable to form any conclusion as to the cause of the explosion. The Essex is of wood, and 15 years old, having been built in Newburg in 1864. Her registered burden is 64 63-100 tons. She was furnished with a return tubular boiler, of iron, 14 feet in length, 5 feet in diameter, and 5-16 of an inch in thickness. She carried an ordinary engine, with 20 inches diameter of cylinder, and 18 inches stroke of piston. The boiler was inspected in November, 1878, by J. B. Webb, Inspector of Hulls, and Alexander Cauldwell, Inspector of Boilers, who issued a certificate to the effect that she was in good condition and provided with every appliance for the safe navigation of the waters of the Bay. Inspector Cauldwell, who has been several years in the service, and is himself a boiler-maker by trade, says that he applied the hydrostatic test to the boiler, giving a pressure of 91 pounds to the square inch, and then gave a certificate authorizing the vessel to carry 60 pounds of steam. Inspector Matthews, who visited the wreck yesterday, expresses the opinion that the explosion was caused by a lack of the requisite quantity of water in the boiler.

THE IMPORTATION OF VELVETS.

The velvet importers are not only dissatisfied with the decision of the Collector in the Oelbermann case, but are determined to fight it in every possible way, notwithstanding the law says there is no appeal. They have instructed their counsel to spare nothing to endeavor to get the matter before the courts. They are firm in the belief that no jury can be impaneled which will not take their view of the case, and they rely largely on the decision of Judge Choate in the Hughes case, which was strongly in favor of the merchants. Their counsel has already sent a request to Collector Merritt to seize Messrs. Oelbermann & Co.'s invoice, on the ground of an apparent attempt to defraud by undervaluation, in order that the question may be tested in the courts, but he has thus far paid no attention to their communication. The Customs authorities have laid down a new rule, that in all future importations where goods are "on order," the selling price here must be produced for the use of the Appraiser. Otherwise the goods will not be passed.

MRS. M'KEON'S PROPERTY.

DECIDING WHERE IT SHALL GO—CLAIM OF THE HOME FOR THE AGED POOR.

When Mrs. Eliza McKeon died in this City several years ago, she left a will by which she gave all her property—the greater part of which was real estate—to her Executors, in trust, instructing them to convert it into money. This money she ordered to be invested, and the greater part of the income received from the investment to be paid to her husband during his lifetime. It was her wish that on the death of her husband her property should be paid to an institution known as "The Little Sisters of the Poor," if it should be then in existence, or used in the founding of such an institution. In the event of a failure to establish the charitable asylum named, Mrs. McKeon directed that her property should be paid to the Missionary Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle. The Executors of the will failed to convert the real estate into money, and Mr. McKeon enjoyed its use until his death. A conflict then arose between the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. McKeon and the representatives of the charitable institutions that claimed benefits under Mrs. McKeon's will, and the will was carried to the Supreme Court, Special Term, for a judicial construction of its terms. The three questions presented to the court were: First, whether the property was to be treated as real estate or personalty; second, whether Mrs. McKeon's will was not in contravention of the statute of 1860, which prohibits a testatrix, having a husband or child, from bequeathing more than half her property to charity; third, whether, if the property were treated as personal, the next of kin of the husband should take it, on the theory that they were entitled, under common law and statutory right, to administer that portion of his deceased wife's estate not disposed of, or whether the next of kin of the testatrix should take it.

Judge Van Vorst, before whom the questions were argued, filed a long and carefully written opinion yesterday, in which he holds that the property must be treated as personal. He declares that, as there is no institution in this City known as "The Little Sisters of the Poor," testatrix had in mind a corporation known as the Home for the Aged Poor, which is under the charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and, therefore, that that corporation could take half the property, the bequest of the whole being in contravention of the law of 1860. He decides that as Mrs. McKeon did not die intestate, her husband was not entitled to administer on her estate, and hence his next of kin have no right to the remaining half of the property, which must go to the next of kin of the testatrix. Theron G. Strong appeared for next of kin of testatrix, ex-Judge Tappen for next of kin of the husband, and A. J. Delaney for the Home for the Aged Poor.

MOSES GODWIN'S SICKNESS.

NOT YELLOW FEVER, BUT THE EFFECT OF DRINKING TOO MUCH RUM.

A telegram was received yesterday at the Sanitary Bureau of the Health Department over the Police wires from the Twenty-seventh Precinct, announcing that Moses Godwin was lying sick at No. 105 Washington-street, and that his disease was supposed to be yellow fever. As there was no physician in attendance, immediate attention was necessary. Sanitary Superintendent Day, to whom the telegram was referred, immediately went to the house mentioned and made an investigation. The supposed yellow fever patient was found lying in a small and close bedroom on the top floor of a crowded tenement in the rear of the number given above. The rooms are miserably defective in both light and ventilation. He was in a semi-unconscious condition, surrounded by his wife and three small children. Dr. Day examined him closely, but failed to discover any symptoms of yellow fever. The patient was evidently suffering from the effects of drinking too much liquor. Godwin, who is a native of Ireland, about 35 years of age, was employed as a fireman on the steamer Morro Castle, which left Havana for this port on the 15th inst. and arrived here on the 21st inst. During her stay in Havana she had lost one of her crew by yellow fever, but during the passage there were no deaths or sickness on board. She was detained at Quarantine, where her cargo was discharged. Her crew were discharged on Tuesday, and were allowed to come up to this City.

Godwin at once started on a spree, and did not reach home until a late hour on Tuesday night. He was brought home by some of his comrades in a semi-unconscious condition, and yesterday morning, when it became known among the neighbors that he was sick and "out of his mind," they, knowing that he had been on the Morro Castle, jumped to the conclusion that he had yellow fever. They became greatly excited and ran to the station-house with the news, and the Police notified the health authorities. Godwin soon after Dr. Day's departure, regained consciousness, and when spoken to by the TIMES reporter seemed to be greatly amused at the excitement his spree had occasioned.

THE CITY TO BUY A PIER.

MR. WILLIAM INMAN TO RECEIVE $200,000 FOR HIS INTEREST IN IT.

About seven years ago the Dock Commissioners, while pursuing their plans for making a "homogeneous" system of wharves and piers, took the preliminary steps toward acquiring for the City all right, title, and interest in Pier No. 44 North River, and in the various things connected with it, which are known by very long legal names that need not now be catalogued. They had the title to the property examined, and a map made on which were indicated by colored lines the limits of the parts owned by Mr. William Inman, of Birkenhead, England. Then they let the matter drop, and it remained in repose until May 22, 1878, when they passed a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary steps for the acquirement of full title to the property by the City. A year, lacking a week, passed, and then, on May 14, 1879, Corporation Counsel Whitney applied to the Supreme Court for, and obtained, the appointment of Messrs. Stephen C. Nash, Louis Fitzgerald, and William H. Wickham, as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment "to acquire the right and title, for the use and convenience of the public, to the pier known as No. 44 (old number) North River." These Commissioners reported on June 26 that the value of the right, title, and interest of Mr. William Inman was $200,000, and recommended the payment of that sum to him.

On motion of Corporation Counsel Whitney, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Donohue made an order confirming the report. Pier No. 44 North River is 770 feet long, 40 feet wide at its further end, and 46 feet 10 inches wide on the bulkhead line. Several hundred feet of the land under water on which it is built has for years been the property of the City, for which Mr. Inman paid rent.

FOR BEATING A POLICEMAN.

Eugene Fergus, a youthful bar-tender of No. 221 Sullivan-street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and for assaulting Officer Samuel Doherty, of the Mercer-street Police Station. While arresting Fergus in Bleecker-street, Tuesday night, Doherty was attacked by his friends, knocked down and kicked, and so severely injured in the throat that he could talk only in a hoarse whisper. Justice Murray fined Fergus $10, and in default of $500 bonds for his good behavior, sent him to Blackwell's Island for a month.

SMALL-POX IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

Ellen Burke, the child, 14 months old, who was on Monday taken from the tenement-house No. 329 East Thirty-first-street to the Riverside Hospital, suffering from small-pox, died at the hospital on Tuesday night. Yesterday morning Sanitary Inspector Wyckoff found Nellie Clark, aged 2 years, residing with her parents in the same house, sick with small-pox, and had her taken to the Riverside Hospital. This is the third case of small-pox in this house, and the building has been thrice disinfected and fumigated.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 29, 66, 69, 112, 127, 145, 157, 159, 160, 164, 175, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183. Assessment Case—No. 247.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Sept. 1.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 55 bales; gross, 55 bales; exports, coastwise, 609 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 4,018 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 27.—Cotton quiet, firm; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 488 bales; gross, 488 bales; exports, coastwise, 676 bales; sales, 11 bales; stock, 6,667 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Cotton—Good demand; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 69 bales; gross, 69 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 1,744 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 43 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 126 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 27.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 11c.; net receipts, 14 bales; gross, 14 bales; stock, 273 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—Wool firm. The recent large sales have reduced stocks here very materially, and it is now difficult to find much No. 1 Fleece or medium grades. Holders are firm in their views and indifferent about making sales at current rates. There is a good demand for Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, with sales of X and XX at 37a38½c.; No. 1 at 40a42c.; sales of Michigan Fleeces at 35a36c. for X and 39a40c. for good No. 1; desirable lots of Combing and Delaine in request, with sales at 42a44c., and for Unwashed 28c.@31c.; sales—Unwashed Fleeces, Georgia at 32c.@35c., Indiana and Kentucky at 32c. Western mediums at 28c.@31c.; there is an increased demand for Oregon, Eastern and Valley, with sales at 25c.@29c.; California Spring sells at 23c.@32c.; Pulled Wools at 33c.@45c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,175
Beans, bbls	164	Rosin, bbls	5,101
Bees-wax, pkgs	[illegible]	Tar, bbls	630
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Pitch, bbls	340
Cotton, bales	166	Oil, bbls	[illegible]
Copper, bbls	125	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,239
Eggs, pkgs	1,016	Pea-nuts, bags	741
Flour, bbls	17,820	Pork, pkgs	342
Corn-meal, bbls	220	Beef, pkgs	102
Wheat, bushels	283,850	Cut-meats, pkgs	4,036
Corn, bushels	154,650	Lard, tcs	1,743
Oats, bushels	57,700	Butter, pkgs	6,568
Rye, bushels	2,200	Cheese, pkgs	16,118
Oat-meal, bags	340	Quicksilver, flasks	50
Flax-seed, bags	1,500	Syrup, bbls	[illegible]
Grease, pkgs	326	Bacon, pkgs	1,030
Hides, No.	717	Stearine, pkgs	50
Hides, bales	26	Sumac, bags	14
Hops, bales	232	Tallow, pkgs	194
Lead, pigs	803	Tobacco, hhds	195
Leather, sides	11,909	Tobacco, pkgs	696
Molasses, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	558
Crude Turp., bbls	110	Wool, bales	319

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady, with a moderate inquiry noted.... [illegible]

COTTON—The option dealings have been active, and a sharp advance has occurred on the August and September months, which closed [illegible] higher. For prompt delivery quotations are marked up [illegible] ... Stock in New-York to-day, 52,608 bales.

[illegible: tables of Option Sales, Closing Prices on Options, Yesterday's Average on Options, and Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been offered with less freedom, and has been quoted throughout stronger in price.... [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible] ... HOPS—Have been in fair request on a steady basis as to prices.... [illegible] ... LEATHER—Trade has been fairly active at full prices.... [illegible]

MOLASSES—A fair inquiry has been reported for most kinds of foreign at full rates.... [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible] ... PETROLEUM—[illegible] ... PROVISIONS—Hog products have been further depressed.... [illegible] ... SKINS—[illegible] ... SUGARS—Raw have been in fairly active demand.... [illegible] ... WHISKY—[illegible] ... FREIGHTS—[illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1879.

Trade in horned Cattle was slow on this forenoon at values which were unchanged since Monday last.... [illegible]

SALES. [illegible]

RECEIPTS. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day.... [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; [illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day.... [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Cattle inactive and lower for all grades.... [illegible]

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 27—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₩ cent. bonds, 106¼; new 5s, 105½.... [illegible]

[illegible: remaining London, Paris, Liverpool and Antwerp quotations]

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 27.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady.... [illegible]

THE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Printing Cloth market is very strong at 4⅛c.... [illegible]

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BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
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LEGAL NOTICES—Sixth Page—5th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Wolfert's Roost.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—The Magic Slipper.
PARK THEATRE.—A Living Statue.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Enchantment.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Mulligan Guard Chowder.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Popular Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—H. M. S. Pinafore.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

Beginning with the issue of Sept. 3, The Weekly Times *will be sent to subscribers, for three months, at the reduced rate of 25 cents. Subscriptions at this rate will be taken between Sept. 3 and Nov. 12, the quarter subscribed for including in all cases 13 consecutive issues of* The Weekly Times.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-easterly winds, shifting to south-east or south-west, nearly stationary barometer.

Secretary Sherman explained to the merchants of Cincinnati yesterday that he extended the time for withdrawing from national bank depositories the proceeds of the sale of 4 per cent. bonds for the purpose of stopping the advance in the rate of interest and the drain of legal tenders. The reason why the unsettled accounts are with the First National Bank and the Bank of Commerce is because the former made the subscription closing the 10-40s and the latter the subscription closing the 5-20s—subscriptions which, being the last in numeral order, are naturally the last drawn upon. The Secretary stigmatizes as false the statements that the order of Aug. 13 was issued to relieve the banks, or to help any one, or because he was interested in any bank, but his explanation leaves the transaction pretty much where it was before. Accepted as the result of the best possible motives, it was still the exercise of a discretion which the Treasury ought not to possess, and whose exercise could only be justified by much graver reasons than those adduced. Once concluded, the terms of this or any other bargain between the Treasury and the national banks should have been strictly adhered to, and the money market left to take care of itself.

There is a distant imitation of Jefferson's indictment of George III. in Tammany's tremendous fulmination against Gov. Robinson. The amiable and rather negative character of the Democratic Governor of New-York cannot be recognized in the description given by the Tammany Committee on Organization. The Governor is accused of various high crimes and misdemeanors, any one of which is inconsistent with the allegation that he is not the real Governor of the State, but has made over his authority to his son, who is contemptuously alluded to as "a person." But, although Gov. Robinson has "opposed the precepts of George Clinton, Thomas Jefferson, Silas Wright, Horatio Seymour," and other Democratic lights, it is evident that his chief offense, in the eyes of Kelly, is his interference in the local affairs of this City. For this, the manifesto declares, he will never be forgiven. "Under no circumstances will the Democrats of this City vote for Lucius Robinson." It will be entertaining, by and by, to confront Mr. Kelly with this bombastic threat while he is digesting his distasteful repast of Robinson and "boiled crow."

Another illustration of the facility with which the Indians are defrauded and the Government is made responsible for their losses, is found in the case of some of the Pottawatamies, lately in Washington. Under the pretense that certain members of the tribe, who were fugitives in Mexico, were dead, speculators represented themselves as their administrators, and secured their lands and shares of trust funds, amounting to $45,000 altogether. A small moiety of this was recovered; but the Government must make good the remainder, the veritable and living Indians having returned to claim it. Another speculator takes several of the claimants in charge, and, appearing in Washington, makes application for their dividends. The Government officers, discovering that this speculative agent is to receive the lion's share of the amount due, refuse to pay it over to him, and he disappears in high dudgeon, leaving his Indian wards to the cold charities of the world of Washington. This, in brief, is the story of the fleeced Pottawatamies—a story which has been repeated with endless variations—of every tribe with which the United States has ever had treaty relations.

A natural consequence of the long duration of the war, and the disasters which have overtaken the Chilian arms, has appeared at Santiago, the capital of Chili. Serious riots have occurred in the city, owing to hard times and popular discontent with the conduct of the war. The Ministry are clamorously denounced as traitorous, and are threatened with death; and it is reported that the President has been obliged to flee from the capital. The war was undertaken in a passionate and unreasonable spirit, and it has been conducted without much decisive gain to either side, though Chili seems to have been the greatest sufferer. The most characteristic result of this long and unprofitable contest would be a revolution in each of the warring Republics, with a cessation of hostilities under the new Administrations.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

That the work of the State Convention will be performed in a manner calculated to bring out something more than the average Republican vote, is less doubtful than it seemed a few weeks ago. Nearly one-half of the delegates who will nominate the Republican State ticket have already been elected and their preferences are sufficiently diverse to render it certain that the candidate whose friends claimed to have secured the convention in advance will have a good deal less strength than was expected, while his two most prominent rivals will have strength enough to render any coalition on the basis of a distribution of offices extremely improbable. In such a case it may fairly be concluded that the second choice of the majority of the convention will be the party nominee, and that this second choice will be some candidate who goes into the convention with comparatively little support, or whose name has hardly been mentioned in the preliminary canvass at all. As the motives of fear, of fealty, or of self-interest, which prompt men actively engaged in the business of politics to favor a particular candidate, are not usually the motives which have the slightest weight with the general public, there is a fair chance that the candidate who is selected on none of these grounds will be most acceptable to the general body of voters.

The convention is certain to be a remarkable one in composition, if not in conduct. It will include the Vice-President and a Senator of the United States, a former Governor of the State, a veteran politician who has made and unmade both Governors and Senators, half a dozen members of Congress, State Senators and Assemblymen past and present in large numbers, and a more than usual proportion of representative men who are not above assuming their share of the burden of political work without expecting from it either salary or honor. It is hardly conceivable that such a body should be under the thumb of any leader however potent, hardly probable that it should meet merely to register a previously arranged caucus programme. In fact, it is not at all likely that any party leader, however arrogant, should attempt to dictate the policy of such a convention, even though there should be urgent personal reasons for giving the State and the country at large some unmistakable intimation that his power has suffered no diminution. There is a time to be truculent and a time to be timid, and at least one popular leader in the Republican Party of the State of New-York has shown that he can accommodate himself to the necessity of choosing either rôle.

In the heat of the contest for the chief place on the ticket, it is greatly to be hoped that the nominations for the subordinate offices will not be made either heedlessly or as the result of a compromise between personal ambitions. It will need a ticket of exceptional strength to secure a Republican majority in New-York this year, be the Democratic divisions what they may and let the strength of the Greenback vote be greatly beyond reasonable anticipation. How little is to be expected from a Tammany bolt may be inferred from the weak and verbose protest which Kelly and his friends have just issued against the renomination of Gov. Robinson. How baseless is the reliance upon a repetition of the Greenback secession from the Democratic ranks which gave the Republicans a plurality last year may be inferred from the information gleaned by our special correspondent at Utica last night. The Saratoga nominations must be such as will bring out more than the average Republican vote or the party is beaten in advance.

These nominations must be sustained by a platform which will be less exclusively devoted to glittering generalities than the recent utterances of Republican Conventions in this State, if it is to be accepted as proof of the honest desire of the party to promote the cause of good government. Such prosaic details as greater economy in the conduct of Municipal business and better-defined responsibility for both State and Municipal officers demand a passing notice. That fact may not be appreciated by the men who sustained John F. Smyth and who support Police Commissioner Wheeler, but it is a fact whose recognition would have considerable weight with the great body of the people. In treating national questions, there should be no half-hearted acknowledgment of the firmness displayed by the President in dealing with the Democratic revolutionists in Congress, any more than there should be any imitation of the weak compromises with the silver fanatics and the Greenbackers favored by the Secretary of the Treasury. A system of civil service reform which permits three-fourths of the Federal officers of the State to work for a candidate for Governor one of whose claims to support is his defiance of the civil service rules, may be as secure against the condemnation of "machine" politicians as it is exempt from the possibility of praise by those who advocate the divorce of the routine departments of public business from political control. But there should, none the less, be an emphatic declaration from the representatives of the Republican Party of this State that its frequent indorsement of the principles of civil service reform was intended for practical use, not for mere political effect. The convention has a great work to do, for the party at large as well as for the State it will represent, and, fortunately for both, every day furnishes fresh evidence that it will meet with a full perception of its duties as well as of its opportunities.

FIGHTING AGAINST COMPETITION.

One of the most troublesome and disquieting results of the system of conducting great business interests, like the mining and marketing of coal and the internal transportation of produce and merchandise, through huge corporations, formed and controlled under authority of the several States, in which a few men virtually use at their own discretion the property of many, is to be seen in the continual contest of these great concerns against the principles of competition. So far as they are successful in working against natural tendencies and economic laws, they produce derangement and confusion, from which the community as a whole must suffer. If competition could operate untrammeled, questions of rates and prices would settle themselves, and there would be no question of the amount of business to which one line of transportation or one great market-place was entitled. Railroads and mines would be opened only when and where they would be profitable; being opened, they would benefit or suffer from the vicissitudes of business, like other enterprises, and there would be a wholesome rivalry in economy and efficiency of management. Different commercial cities and seaports would get their equitable share of business, determined entirely by the advantages and facilities which they offered for its transaction. There can be no doubt that, taking into consideration all the interests involved the long run the result would be to the general benefit.

Now we see a few men—wielding the property of thousands of stockholders, who practically have no control over it, and swaying more or less the business interests of great cities, and through them of the whole country—trying to eliminate the principle of competition and parcel out by agreement, or by cut-throat contests in management, the share that each shall have in the general traffic. They undertake to say how much shall go to this line or that, how much Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore is entitled to, and how business shall be distributed in order to give to each combination or corporation a more or less arbitrary quota of profits. If they cannot secure this end by agreement, as they never can for any great length of time, they resort to a struggle of underbidding, regardless of temporary loss, in the hope of permanent gain. First and last this is a losing policy for somebody; but of course the waste is ultimately made up for the corporations at the expense of the general public. The excuse for special rates for transportation, by which one person or one place is favored at the expense of another, is that competition must be met, that is to say, suppressed. One line cuts down to ruinous rates for a time to secure business, in the expectation of larger profits in the long run. Then the rival cuts down still lower to hold or increase its business, determined to make up the loss by and by. Ordinary business principles are disregarded. Charges are made with no reference to the amount of capital employed in the business, or the expense of carrying it on, or a specific and continuous profit that shall be simply a legitimate return for outlay and service, but with an eye to securing a certain volume of business and a general income that shall cover all loss, waste, and extravagance, and meet the ends which the managers set up for themselves. The price of coal is bolstered up by artificial devices, and the different companies combine to do nothing for a while, as more profitable than activity, instead of letting the facilities for mining and transportation adjust themselves to the requirements of the market.

The result is an industrial and commercial chaos in the large interests which these corporations either control or influence. But it is easier to recognize this than to suggest a way out of it. The subject is complicated and difficult, and it may be doubted whether it is possible to bring the principle of natural competition into play while corporations are constituted and controlled as they are at present. One company, managed by a small clique controlled, perhaps, by a single mind, adopts a certain course. Its rivals are forced to take its action into consideration, and lay their plans accordingly, or labor under a disadvantage that may become permanent. Different corporations are formed and directed in different States, under laws that vary in their provisions, whether of privilege or restriction. So far as legislative efforts to correct abuses are concerned, inter-State co-operation is practically impossible, and local ambitions and interests are likely to intervene to produce a new form of rivalry—through discriminating legal enactments—as disturbing as that which springs from the contentions of the corporation kings themselves. The problem threatens to grow in dimensions with time, and may be solved only through violent agitation. But, sooner or later, the solution must come; whether through a central control over the great interest of internal commerce, a radical change in the constitution of the corporations engaged in it, or some other remedy, to be suggested by experience and discussion, it is impossible now to conjecture.

THE LAW OF THE SIDEWALK.

A decision just rendered by Judge Van Vorst, of the Supreme Court, may probably open the way to a diminution of the numerous obstructions upon the City sidewalks. For years past the Aldermen have assumed to grant permits for occupation of sidewalks by fruit and newspaper stands, stalls and booths, signs and show-cases, and a great variety of incumbrances. The authority of the board to grant such leave has been disputed by the Commissioner of Public Works, who has had of late the concurrence of the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel. Recently the Commissioner has undertaken the removal of numerous booths and stalls occupied by small vendors, and crowding the sidewalks around Washington Market, notwithstanding the occupants were sheltered by the Aldermen's permits. An injunction suit was brought to restrain the Commissioner's proceedings. The Judge, however, fully sustains the Commissioner's authority and action. He declares that the streets and sidewalks of the City are for the public at large, and for their travel and passage to and fro. The Legislature at Albany may authorize erections in a street which obstruct travel, either directly or by saying that the City Government may authorize them. But, unless such a power has been conferred by the Legislature, the duty of the City authorities is to keep the streets clear for public use and enjoyment, rather than to issue permits to obstruct them. The City charter does, indeed, allow a portion of a street or sidewalk to be engrossed, under permit from the Aldermen, so far as necessary to the erection of buildings. But *stalls and booths for trading purposes* are not within the Aldermen's authority, and the Commissioner is acting strictly in the line of his duty in removing them.

City sidewalks are not an altogether untrodden field in jurisprudence. Defects and obstructions have often been drawn in question in the courts. A controversy over the right to remove them has not, indeed, often arisen; the usual origin of the suit has been that some person who has tripped over the obstruction, or fallen into the hole, or slipped on the ice, or otherwise been injured by the defect, has sued the city or town for damages. The general doctrine is that municipal authorities are in duty bound to keep sidewalks as well as streets free from obstructions and in reasonably good condition for public travel. The right of the general public to pass back and forth along a sidewalk is a paramount consideration in determining all controversies of this kind. There was a case in Chicago where the mischief was done by a counter which some one had moved out upon the sidewalk, without interference by the street officers. The little children of the neighborhood were playing around it and climbing upon it one day, when it fell down and crushed one of them to death. The parents sued the City for allowing the counter to stand thus incumbering the sidewalk. But the court said that it was not the duty of the City to keep its streets and sidewalks a safe playground for children. That is not the purpose of streets; they are for travel. If a person walking carefully along the sidewalk, past the counter, had been injured, he could have complained. But parents who let their little child stray away into streets to play could not hold the City responsible for casualties. A unique case illustrating this rule that sidewalks are primarily for travel occurred in a village in Essex County, in this State. The real grievance which gave rise to the lawsuit was that the defendant stood outside the plaintiff's house, upon the sidewalk, and scolded him through the front windows, calling him names and abusing him violently. But one person cannot very well sue another for calling him names to his face; therefore, the ingenious lawyer whom the householder consulted sued the defendant for trespass in stopping on the sidewalk to call names. The Supreme Court said the suit was good. The land in front of the house was taken for a sidewalk, to enable persons peaceably to pass and repass. Instead of doing that, defendant stood still five minutes, vituperating. While so engaged he was not using the sidewalk for the lawful purpose, but was a trespasser. And he was adjudged to pay $20. The court, moreover, said that a strolling musician who stops before houses of people who own the land under the street, and object to street music, and plays and sings after he has been ordered off, is a trespasser; the public right in the street is to go back and forth. Odd as this case is, it can be matched by one in North Carolina. A householder, whose wife lay sick, was annoyed by rowdies who paraded back and forth in front of his house, dancing, singing, and cursing. He warned them off, and they only did worse. Then he had them arrested for trespass, and the court adjudged them guilty.

Skids, put up, for a few moments at a time, to assist in rolling barrels from a cart into a store, are a lawful use of the sidewalk; at least, so the court in Portland decided. Commercial-street, in Portland, has a railroad track along it, and one day a merchant had a car-load of flour brought in front of his door, and his men began to unload it by means of skids. A team came along the street, and the driver wanted to pass, but the skids were in his way. The men who were unloading the flour would not take down the skids, and he drove against them and knocked them down. The court said that loading and unloading vehicles is a part of the legitimate use of the street for travel, and, where skids are the most expeditious and convenient mode of doing this, merchants have the right to use them, provided they do not occupy the sidewalk unreasonably long.

Crowding a sidewalk brought about an odd lawsuit in Wisconsin. The law of the town was that the sidewalk should be fourteen feet wide, and the outer ten feet kept free of all obstructions. A shop-keeper erected a lemonade stand in front of his store-door. It was made altogether within the inner four feet; did not obtrude on the ten-foot strip at all. But his lemonade was so popular as to keep a little crowd of purchasers waiting in front of the stand, and, as these occupied the ten-foot strip and hindered people from passing, the town officers ordered the shop-keeper to remove the stand. He refused. They undertook to make him, and there was quite a little fight. The court decided in favor of the stand-owner.

MR. TILDEN'S CRIME.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field is still full of fiery indignation against Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. It is now nearly three weeks since the anger of Mr. Field was publicly kindled, but the soft answers of Mr. Tilden have failed to turn away his wrath. On the contrary, he is more angry than ever, and yesterday informed a reporter of a morning paper that Mr. Tilden would be before long dragged into court to answer for the deeds done in connection with the New-York Elevated Railroad stock. It is evident that Mr. Tilden's crime is no trifling one, but of the full measure of his iniquity Mr. Field at present refuses to speak.

When this painful dispute between two great and good men first began, the public was given to understand that Mr. Tilden's offense consisted in selling elevated railroad stock without Mr. Field's knowledge. Thoughtful men failed to see wherein the gravity of this offense consisted. Mr. Field asserts that he made Mr. Tilden his fellow-stockholder because he wanted a "legislative ally"—the fate of the elevated railroad being at that time suspended in the balance of the Court of Appeals. It is to be presumed that Mr. Tilden did his duty as a "legislative ally," inasmuch as the decision of the Court of Appeals was favorable to the elevated railroad. At all events, there is no doubt that Mr. Tilden became the legitimate owner of his stock, and as such had a right to sell it. Why, then, should Mr. Field denounce him as a wicked and faithless man because he sold his own property, and how can he be dragged before the courts for thus exercising his undoubted rights? It seemed as though there must be some other and hidden offense of which Mr. Tilden had been guilty, *and which was the real cause of Mr. Field's* anger. Such is now known to be the case, for Mr. Field has just distinctly intimated that a dark and dreadful crime has been committed by his "legislative ally," and that in due time the nature of this crime will be disclosed.

What has Mr. Tilden done? This is a question of the utmost interest and importance. Mr. Field's recent hints as to the unknown crime for which his just wrath has fallen upon Mr. Tilden cannot fail to awaken the liveliest anxiety. Has Mr. Tilden committed murder, or practiced the trombone, or forged bonds, or been guilty of highway robbery? Is his offense one which injures Mr. Field alone, or does it strike at the safety of the community? These are questions which ought to be solved as soon as possible, and concerning which speculation will, in the meantime, be inevitable.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field is a great man. It is understood to be his opinion that Mr. Field could create a good, serviceable world—no better, perhaps, than the present one, but certainly at least as good—in five days, and without the least fatigue. He is also as good as he is great. He labors, not to make money or to dine with English noblemen, but solely for the good of mankind. In this respect there is a close resemblance among all the members of the Field family. Mr. Dudley Field practices law solely in order to help the widow and the fatherless, and Mr. Henry M. Field conducts a religious paper with the sole purpose of enlightening the ignorant and wicked as to the existence and attributes of Field. Moreover, Mr. Cyrus W. Field is as modest as he is great. Nothing makes him more unhappy than to see his name mentioned in the newspapers or to be compelled to dine with an English nobleman. What can possibly be the nature of the offense which has aroused in the breast of such a man the anger which Mr. Tilden has notoriously excited?

There are those who pretend that Mr. Cyrus W. Field wishes to injure Mr. Tilden in public estimation, so that his brother, Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, may receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency instead of Mr. Tilden. Every one who knows the true character of Mr. Field will repel this insinuation with scorn. Is it conceivable that he is selfish, faithless, and unprincipled? Unless he is all of these, it is impossible that he should have tried to injure Mr. Tilden, by falsely charging him with the commission of some vague but dreadful crime. The man must be hopelessly depraved who could harbor such a thought of Mr. Field for a moment, and it is painful to think that so vile a wretch exists.

Persons who have carefully weighed the remarks made by Mr. Field and Mr. Tilden during the last three weeks are inclined to believe that the latter's crime is blasphemy. As is well known to all the believers in Mr. Field, blasphemy consists either in a denial of the being or attributes of Mr. Field, or in a display of any want of reverence for him. No one, of course, in this enlightened land denies Mr. Field's existence, but there are depraved and reckless men who do not hesitate to speak of him with irreverence and even—horrible as it may seem—with contempt. Now, though Mr. Tilden is neither totally depraved nor conspicuously reckless, he is a man who sometimes speaks irreverently, especially after dinner. Let us suppose that Mr. Tilden, having reason to believe that Mr. Field intended to secretly sell out his elevated railroad stock, determined to sell his own first, and, having done so, remarked to his broker: "Cyrus is sly, but there are weasels that he can't catch asleep." Such a remark would be to the last degree blasphemous. It would attribute "slyness" to the straightforward, honest, and plain-dealing Mr. Field, and it would also imply that there are things which he is not able to do. If Mr. Tilden made such a remark, we can understand why Mr. Field's anger against him is hot and implacable. Not that Mr. Field is personally indignant, but he feels that so wicked a wretch as the blasphemous Tilden should not be suffered to live.

It is, unfortunately, doubtful if Mr. Tilden can be punished under the statute against blasphemy. The statute can, however, be amended. With the help of his elevated railroad stock, Mr. Field can secure another "legislative ally," who will induce the Legislature to amend the statute by substituting the name of "Cyrus W. Field" for that of the Deity. It has long been the opinion of the Field family that common decency required this change, and when it is once made, Mr. Tilden can readily be convicted of blasphemy, and punished as he deserves.

For some time past our Government reports of the geological, botanical, and other surveys made in the Western Territories, and, indeed, most of the scientific documents issued from the Government Printing-office, have been received abroad with unstinted commendation. Of late there have been added to these, as deserving of high praise, books, scientific or otherwise, which contain technical illustrations. The *Saturday Review*, which can hardly be called a partial critic of American productions, in commenting upon a recent work on ceramic art, said: "This new history is illustrated as only American books are illustrated now, with wood-cuts of the best quality." Criticisms such as this indicate that the advances in the art of illustration which have been made here within the past few years have not passed unnoticed, and that in this respect we already hold the position of an easy first.

Messrs. Pell and Read, two members of Parliament, are coming to America to inquire as to the amount of live stock and meat which the United States and Canada can export during the next four years, and the cost at which animal food can be produced. An ever-increasing population has more than coped with the expansion of commerce in England, until the problem of life has become so difficult that, with one accord, general attention has been turned to the question whether cheaper supplies are not available, and, if so, how can they be obtained. They have already been benefited by the huge stores of grain and vast herds of cattle which have reached their islands from this continent, yet with all this, the price of food has steadily risen, and this in face of great internal depression. The development of the trade in food between this and the old country is bound to go on increasing. Scores of cattle-carrying ships have been constructed and will soon be afloat, engaged in a traffic that must bring inestimable benefits to every class in England, and fair profits to the shippers. Not only will there be an increased trade in meats, but into the various ports of England will enter great cargoes of grain, cheese, fruit, and fowl. Already the famous Stilton, not less than the Cheddar cheese, finds its rival from American dairies, and the prairie chickens of the West take their places at British tables instead of British game, while bacon and ham, reaching England in great quantities from this side of the Atlantic, are sold in London at something like half the price which is asked for English or Irish produce. Of course, there is some prejudice against all this, but experience soon teaches the consumer the *folly of opposing a good thing when he finds it out.*

It may be that the De Youngs, of San Francisco, really believe themselves to be of French descent, but their name is not French. Many Dutch names begin with De, since that is the equivalent of the article. De Witt means "the wise;" De Young, or De Yonge, as it is commonly and correctly spelled, means "the young." It has nothing to do with the French "de," which means "son of" or "from." De Quincy means "from Quincy," and is a French name; De Groot means "the great," and is entirely Dutch. It may give our French compatriots satisfaction to have it remembered that the assassin was not of French origin on the paternal side, notwithstanding that New-Orleans was his birth-place.

The Chinese Government having set itself against railroad building in its domain, attention has been turned toward the subject of canal transportation. This latter means of communication has the sanction in the Flowery Kingdom which comes from great antiquity. The railroad was invented by the foreign devils and was decidedly an innovation, a fact which accounted for the willingness of the authorities to buy up and destroy the short line which was built between Shanghai and Woosung. But to canal construction no such objection can be raised, for the Grand Canal, which connects the Peiho with the Yang-tse, has been in existence for a number of centuries. This great and useful public work has, however, been neglected. In many parts the water is so shallow that in making a voyage through it it is no uncommon thing for a large boat to have smaller boats in tow, in which a portion of the cargo can be placed when it becomes necessary to cross one of these impediments. An English engineer, Mr. Morrison, has recently made a survey of the Grand Canal, and his opinions as to its improvement are embodied in a report made to some of the Chinese officers. He points out that China proper possesses unrivaled facilities for inland navigation, and that its great artificial route could be kept in good order for an exceedingly moderate expense, when the length and importance of the canal are considered. The trouble in the past has been in the total absence of scientific knowledge, and thus, when a season of light rains occurred, the canal became unnavigable. He points out that by a little dredging and by the application of scientific principles nothing but ice in Winter would interfere with the passage of large boats from one year's end to the other. The suggestions are no doubt important, but in carrying them out it is exceedingly likely that the mistake will be made of intrusting the duty of planning and carrying out the improvements to Chinese officers, who will follow the methods of their forefathers rather than the advice of a foreign engineer.

The report of the committee that was appointed shortly after the *Princess Alice* disaster to inquire into the rules governing navigation on the Thames River shows how uncertain the management of that great water-way has hitherto been. Five different bodies exercise jurisdiction of one kind or another over the river, although, as a matter of fact, one of them, the Watermen's Company, possesses privileges which, if exercised, would almost completely debar the others in the use of their authority. This company is one of the old guilds, and by its charter can claim the right to exclude from navigating the river vessels of every description that are not manned by members of the society, or by persons licensed by them. A practical enforcement of this right would deprive London of her entire foreign commerce, though, as the Watermen well understand, such a procedure on their part would result very quickly in the complete demolition of their company. In local traffic they do exercise their authority, and therefore all the steamers and barges that ply from place to place on the river are manned by crews in some degree of the company's selection. The Thames Conservancy is an organization of comparatively recent origin, and to it are due the somewhat imperfect rules of the road that have in the past been followed by steamers and the efforts that have from time to time been made to keep the channel in good order. But in consequence of uncertain authority the regulations it has prescribed have not been observed, and the organization, for the same reason, has not cared to insist upon their fulfillment. When it is said that more than 90,000 sea-going vessels pass up and down the Thames River in a year, besides an innumerable number of river craft, it will be seen that the wonder is that under these curious conditions there have not been more accidents. The committee suggests that the Watermen's Company be deprived of even the authority it now employs, and that the general regulation of navigation upon the river be given to the Thames Conservancy. But, in addition to this, the rules of the road for steamers which the committee thinks most desirable are given as a guide to future legislative action. These provide that vessels going down the river shall keep on one side, while those going up shall keep on the other, just as carriages do in a crowded street. There is also a whistle signal arranged for, but this is to notify sailing vessels that, in consequence of some impediment in the steamer's course, they must give her the right of way. A system of this kind may work on the Thames River, but we question whether a similar plan would be found serviceable in our own harbor.

CLOSING REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S EXPLANATION OF HIS RECENT ORDER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Secretary Sherman visited the Merchants' Exchange to-day, and, after being introduced by Vice-President Cunningham, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: I am deeply grateful to you for your kind reception in this busy mart of commerce, and I know there is but little time except for the exchange of courtesies. I, however, wish to make a purely business statement relating to a matter in which you, in common with other business men, are interested. Complaint has been made of the recent order of the Treasury Department extending, somewhat, the time for the withdrawal from national bank depositories of the proceeds of the sale of 4 per cent. bonds. I did this after a full examination of the matter, and am firmly of the opinion that if I had not done so, serious injury to business would have been the result. The refunding operations of the Government have been uniformly so conducted as to interfere as little as possible with the money market or with private business. The object has been to make the exchange of 4 per cent. bonds, either directly or by credit, through national bank depositories authorized for that purpose. With this view, notice was publicly given that the proceeds of the 4 per cent. bonds would not be called for until needed to pay called bonds, which could only be paid when presented after the 90 days' notice required by law. When, however, the refunding operations ceased, on the 21st of July, it was the desire of the Treasury Department to close the loan accounts as soon as practicable. Believing that the called bonds would be presented by the 1st of September, I directed the Treasurer to draw upon the depositary banks for the money as fast as needed to meet the called bonds, and at all events to close these accounts from Sept. 1 to the 15th, and he was acting on this order when I returned from the North early in August, and under it over $300,000,000 called bonds were paid for, but the called bonds had not been presented as anticipated. On the 13th of September the amount of called bonds outstanding was about $65,000,000; but only about $36,000,000 remained on deposit with the national bank depositories. Over $15,000,000 in excess of of the sum wanted to meet the payment of called bonds had been withdrawn into the Treasury from the market, with a view to closing the loan account.

At the time stated general complaint was made that this operation was injuriously affecting business; was advancing the rate of interest, and was necessarily draining legal tenders from the market. To meet this condition of affairs, upon the advice of the Treasurer at Washington and the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, I issued this order:

Treasury Department, Aug. 13, 1879.
The Hon. James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States:

Sir: With a view to closing as soon as practicable the accounts of the department with depository banks on loan account, without unnecessary disturbance of the money market or the withdrawal of legal tender from the current business, you will please receive from such depositories in payment called bonds, to be credited when passed through the loan division. You will require from each depositories sufficient money, in addition to the called bonds credited, to meet all demands for the payment of the called bonds, so as to insure the withdrawal of all deposits on loan account on or before the 1st of October next. The letter of the department of March 26 is modified accordingly. Very respectfully,
JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

The statements that this was done to relieve the banks, or to help any one, or that I ever had been or was interested in any bank, are simply false, and made without foundation or excuse, but as a political sensation. The reason why the unsettled accounts are with the First National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, is because the Bank of Commerce made the $40,000,000 subscription, closing the five-twenties, and the First National Bank made the subscription of $121,000,000, closing the 10-40s, and these being the last subscriptions, are naturally the last drawn upon. I have received a statement of the balances on the evening of Saturday last, showing that the amount of outstanding called bonds unpaid was then $49,952,253 61. The amount of deposits with national banks, the proceeds of bonds sold, was $32,947,613 51. For all of this the Government is secured by a deposit of a large amount of United States bonds. Where 4 per cent. bonds are taken as security, an additional margin of 5 per cent. is required. About $10,000,000 of these bonds are held by Mr. Conant, the United States Agent in London, for exchange, and are daily being paid by the transmission of called *bonds in the ordinary course of business. None of* the outstanding bonds bear interest. I submit to you whether on the 13th of August it would have been advisable for me to have continued to drain the money market of legal tenders and hoard them in the Treasury to await the presentation of the called bonds. If this course had been adopted, the clamor would have been much louder and much more just. I did exactly right in the order of the 13th of August, and stand by it, and now under it the loan accounts are being quietly and rapidly closed without any disturbance in the money market. If this clamor will only induce the holders of the called bonds to send them in for payment I would be greatly rejoiced.

GENERAL NOTES.

Dakota is larger than New-England, and its people are beginning to agitate its division into three Territories.

Thus far $3,244 has been subscribed in Boston for the Garrison memorial. Mr. Wendell Phillips gives $50.

Gov. Hoyt has accepted the invitation to deliver the opening address at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair, to be held in Philadelphia, Sept. 8.

The total registration of San Francisco is about 45,000. One of the papers predicts that not less than 41,000 votes will be cast in the coming election.

The Washington *Star* says that Mrs. Susan Martien, aged 103 years, save one month and thirteen days, died on Saturday afternoon, at the residence of her son, in that city.

The people of one of the suburbs of Montreal are protesting against the placing of one-horse cars on their street railway, protesting that the substitution will be an "indignity" to their community.

Ex-Senator Dorsey writes from Arkansas to Washington that the Republican Party in that State is now being reorganized with the object of entering energetically into the Presidential canvass next year.

The Boston *Transcript* says that the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, who is prominently mentioned for Governor of Massachusetts, is a hard-working business man, who is rarely seen inside a club and seldom in what is called society.

The Rev. Dr. Jeter, of the Richmond (Va.) *Religious Herald* thinks "things have changed for the worse" since his youth, and remarks that "it is desirable that among Christians there should be less frivolous and foolish jesting."

The Milwaukee correspondent of the Chicago *Times* reports that the Hon. Alexander Mitchell is the first choice of the Democrats of Wisconsin as their candidate for Governor, but that it is doubtful if he would accept, even if unanimously nominated. He is represented to be not in accord with the Bourbon wing of the party.

The announcement of the withdrawal of H. P. Williams, the Working Men's candidate for Congress in the Second District of California, in favor of Gen. Clunie, the Democratic nominee, was accompanied by the publication of a letter from him, in which he denied that he had been offered $2,000 by the Democrats to withdraw.

New-Orleans Democrats are becoming restless under the exactions and the frauds of the Ring, and are organizing an open revolt against it. A meeting recently held, in which delegates from 17 wards participated, was unanimous in the opinion that a campaign under the present organization would simply be a repetition of the events of 1878, and that any election would be worse than farcical.

We have discovered one other Southern newspaper which condemns the Yazoo atrocity. This is the Galveston (Texas) *News*. It says: "To attempt, through organized terrorism and sanguinary violence, to drive objectionable candidates out of the canvass for a county or State office may not be an offense against the Federal laws, and no interference from Congress may be expected; but it is unquestionably in contravention of State laws, and these laws, whenever outraged in this manner, should be vindicated by the State authorities at every hazard."

Referring to the recent marriage of Wade Hampton, Jr., to Miss Kate O. Phelan, of Memphis, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The groom is the son of Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, and the bride is a member of one of the most distinguished families of the South, her father, recently deceased, having been one of the foremost Southern statesmen who gave their services to the Confederacy. The high contracting parties are at present exiles from the yellow-fever country, and took advantage of their meeting in Louisville to blend their lives and fortunes."

Henry G. Vennor, Canada's own and only weather "prophet," wrote and published under date of Aug. 14: "I am of opinion that the wet period is about ended or ending, and that a dry, possibly warm, wave will extend over the ensuing portion of the season. In April last, as you will remember, I predicted a cool and wet season for Canada and Great Britain, up to midsummer; such a condition has already even exceeded this forecast in both regions mentioned. I now look forward to a very fine and agreeable period in the weather, possibly with early and severe frosts, but late snow-falls."

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The present programme at the Theatre Comique is attracting the public in large numbers, and will not be changed for a long time to come. At the Aquarium and the Madison-Square Garden the melodious strains of "Pinafore" may be heard nightly, and are listened to every evening.

The new play by Mr. Lancaster and Mr. Magnus, in which Mrs. Bowers and Miss Charlotte Thompson are to perform, has been finally baptized. It is to be known as "Two Women"—a title, by the way, which calls to mind an interesting poem by a popular Southern writer, Miss Woolson.

Mr. Boucicault has leased Booth's Theatre for three months, with the privilege of one year. The future of this magnificent theatre will depend in a large measure upon its career this season. Mr. Boucicault's new play, intended for Wallack's Theatre, by the way, is an adaptation from the French.

This evening the stage of Niblo's Garden will be ablaze once again with the mimic splendors of spectacle. "Enchantment," it is said, surpasses its many predecessors; and, whether this be true or not, it will probably not lack in novelty or attractiveness. The opening of this fine and favorite old theatre under the new and enterprising management will be a very interesting event.

Ada Cavendish, the eminent English actress, has arrived at the New-York Hotel from Block Island, where she has been stopping for the Summer. On the trip from the island to Stonington, in Mr. A. M. Ayer's yacht Psyche, the water became so rough that a heavy sea washed over the yacht, and, dashing Miss Cavendish to the deck, so disabled her that she will be obliged to keep her room for some days.

Those who are skeptical—and most people are skeptical—about Mr. Bandmann's projects in connection with the Standard Theatre will probably be surprised when they learn how much is being done by that ambitious actor and his able associates to fulfill their promises. Their plans are certainly worthy of serious attention, and if carried out consistently and, in the true spirit of art they will afford a great deal of superior enjoyment this season.

NO CONNECTION WITH LAWRENCE & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Recent publications in your valuable paper have called attention to the operations of certain persons styling themselves "bankers," and advertising extensively throughout the country schemes for making money by speculation in stocks through "combinations, pools, puts, calls," &c. Numerous letters received by us from various quarters indicating that from a similarity of names we have been erroneously supposed to be engaged in this description of business, we think it proper to state that the undersigned are not the firm of "Lawrence & Co." doing business near the corner of Broad-street and Exchange-place, and that we have no connection with them whatever. This announcement is probably unnecessary for the information of members of our own community, but to prevent persons at a distance from being misled we desire to give it publicity through your columns.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.

No. 31 Broad-street, New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1879.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

EUROPEAN POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ESTRANGEMENT—BOSNIA TO BE FORTIFIED—FRESH TROUBLES BETWEEN SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A correspondent at Berlin says: "It is admitted in court circles that there is an estrangement between Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff, but it is asserted that this does not affect the relations between the Czar and the Emperor William."

A special dispatch from Alexandria says that Gen. Gordon takes letters from the Khédive to the King of Abyssinia.

Riaz Pasha, one of the Reform Party favored by the European powers, has been recalled by the Khédive, and will return to Egypt this week.

A dispatch from Vienna says it is intended to fortify every important railway junction and crossing in Bosnia, and to construct bridge-heads with iron turrets.

The Russian newspaper *Truth* states that in consequence of supplies sent by Russia, Bulgaria will soon be in possession of 47,000,000 ball cartridges for the Kranka rifle, with which all the Militia is armed.

BELGRADE, Aug. 27.—The difficulty between Servia and the Mussulmans of the territory ceded to Servia by the Berlin treaty, is causing the relations between Servia and the Porte to become strained. The Albanian question also increases the embarrassment of the situation. The tact of the Turkish Envoy alone prevents an open rupture.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—It is believed in Government circles that after the solution of the Greek question England and France will assist the Porte to place a new loan.

ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

A PINCH EXPECTED ABOUT OCT. 1—BULLION SHIPPED TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The *Financier* says: "According to the teaching of all past experience, a very altered state of things in the money market must supervene within three months' time. The pinch is expected about the beginning of October, when bills drawn by America against wheat shipments will begin to fall due heavily. Our American food purchases are now beginning to be estimated at amounts considerably in excess of those thought of a week or 10 days ago, and, notwithstanding the purchases of iron and other manufactures here, the conviction prevails that gold will be taken in payment to a considerable amount. It is known that large amounts of bills against wheat shipments, with the usual 60 days to run, have been steadily accumulating during the month. The crops in Ireland seem to be better spoken of than those of any other part of the United Kingdom. Reports from various parts of Galway show that the prospects of the harvest are now bright. Farmers expect to begin reaping in a few days. The hay is all saved, and all is excellent. The crops of turnips, mangels, &c., are in excellent condition. Potatoes, however, are in a good many instances blighted."

The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "There was a small demand for silver for India yesterday, and a larger inquiry for the Continent. About £80,000 worth, received from South America, was sold."

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day (£382,000) is for shipment to New-York.

THE LABOR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

DISSATISFIED WORKING MEN AGITATING THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The resolution passed by the operative spinners of Oldham protesting against the proposed reduction of their wages, &c., urgently recommends employers to resort to other measures for the improvement of trade, evidently referring to a limitation of production. The spinners, in conference, have declared themselves in favor of a scheme for systematic emigration, if reductions in wages continue to be made.

The Executive Committee of the North and North-east Lancashire Masters' Association will meet in Manchester on Tuesday, the 2d of September, to consider a proposal for a further reduction of wages. The masters allege that some step toward the alleviation of the depression in trade is absolutely necessary; but some districts are more strongly in favor of a reduction than others, and a general reduction is not likely to take place. In the present temper of the operatives at Oldham there is no telling what extreme measures they may adopt.

ANARCHY IN CHILI.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR—FLIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Santiago, the capital of Chili, dated July 31, says serious riots have occurred in that city in consequence of the popular discontent at the conduct of the war. The populace erected a barricade and shouted "Death to the traitor Ministry!" Two persons were killed in a conflict with the troops, and several wounded. It is reported that the Chilian President has fled to a place telegraphed as Vina-del-Mar.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Chilian Legation has sent the following to the Paris papers: "This Legation believes the news that a revolution has broken out in Santiago to be unfounded. Official dispatches received to the 23d inst. do not mention any disturbances."

GEN. GRANT IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 13.—Gen. Grant has returned to the capital, and started on a new excursion to Kamakura, the ancient seat of military government, and its neighborhood. He is now in the mountain range of Hakone. During his stay at Tokio he was visited by the Mikado, who consulted him on many important points of international policy, and, to some extent, of domestic policy. The confidence and reliance manifested by the Government and people are wholly unprecedented. Gen. Grant will return to Tokio on Aug. 19, when he will exchange a series of formal visits, and will sail for America by the next steamer.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The *North German Gazette* publishes intelligence from Vienna that Count Andrassy has proposed Baron Haymerle as his successor, and that, should the Emperor approve of this choice, Herr Kallay will be appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. A correspondent at Vienna says that Count Andrassy has communicated Baron Haymerle's candidature to Prince Bismarck, and that the official announcement of his appointment may be daily expected.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Sheffield, yesterday, a paper by Lieut. Bonaparte Wyse was read, setting forth the advantages of the canal route proposed by M. De Lesseps. Lieut. Wyse stated that a convention was agreed upon between the Panama Railroad Company and himself, whereby the company permitted and agreed to aid the proposed canal. Some dissension followed, and opinions adverse to the Lesseps route were expressed by Capt. Rixton and Capt. Cameron, the African explorer.

A dispatch from Brussels announces that the Bishop of Tournai, the principal opponent of the new educational legislation in Belgium, has resigned his See, and that the Pope has accepted his resignation.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—Several morning papers here state that an alliance will shortly be concluded between Germany and Austria.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—The Minister of the Colonies has telegraphed to the Island Government that a treaty of peace has been signed between Spain, Peru, and Bolivia.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—It is expected that on the occasion of the King's marriage an arrangement will be made with Don Carlos, on whom it is proposed to confer the title of Infante, with a large allowance, upon condition that he renounces all claim to the throne of Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A new and improved treaty of commerce will be concluded soon between Germany and Japan. It will guarantee the free exercise of religious observances and permit free access to the interior of the latter country by colonists.

A Paris correspondent reports that the Republicans of Bordeaux have resented the presence of King Alfonso at Arcachon by placarding the town with insulting references to the King. The Police tore them down immediately, and an inquiry has been instituted.

A correspondent at Rome reports that after the publication of the last encyclical, which left to the Jesuits the alternative of revolt or submission, the latter sent to the Pope a memorial entirely submitting to his Holiness. The sincerity of the memorial is questioned at the Vatican.

It is said that when the Chambers meet, the Government will demand power to banish any members of the old reigning families who agitate against the Republic.

The National Line steamer Helvetia, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New-York, took out 80 farmers, bound for Texas, who are dissatisfied with the agricultural prospects of England.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—It will be recollected that a few days ago a dispatch from Kansas City stated that William K. Bell, Receiving Clerk in the American and Kansas Pacific Express office, in that city, had fled with a large sum of money. It appears he received two money packages, containing $3,000 each, from the Kansas City Bank, addressed "Wichita, Kansas," on Wednesday last, and appropriated them to his own use, and, accompanied by a woman, said to be respectable and well-connected in Kansas City, came to St. Louis on the Thursday night train. The Police officers here were given notice, and Detective Page was assigned to work up the case. He learned that the woman had returned to Kansas City on Saturday, and followed her there. He learned from her that Bell had expressed from here $5,550 to Trenton, N. J., and had then left the city. This money has been recovered in New-York, and the probabilities are that Bell will be arrested in a day or two.

Samuel H. Pemberton and William Roberts, while returning from Gallatin, Ill., to their homes near Walpole, were waylaid yesterday and assassinated. Pemberton had been to Gallatin to take charge of a lawsuit, and while there had a difficulty with persons interested in the suit, but nothing serious occurred. The theory seems to be that the persons with whom he had trouble committed the murders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Fort Thomas, Arizona, says: "Deputy Constable Hines was killed here yesterday while trying to arrest J. R. Collins, a merchant. A party of nine men from Safford have Collins, his clerk, and Justice Mann in custody. Fears are entertained for their safety."

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A swindler is traveling through New-York State, representing himself as the son of John P. Adriance, of the Buckeye Mower Company. His victims are already numerous.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—Elmer Redifer, a citizen of Harford County, was murdered about 7 o'clock this evening on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Perrymansville. He was attacked by a white man and a negro, supposed to be tramps, and was shot in the head by the negro. The murderers escaped.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—Several weeks ago a horrible murder was committed in the eastern part of Henry County, near a small town called Sandriffle. The deed was the killing of one negro man, the wounding of another, and the burning of the dead body of the man killed, together with that of a little girl, and also an infant. Four men were arrested, and upon the preliminary trial, three were held over to the Criminal Court without bail, and one was released. Several citizens decided to find the murderers. They very quietly went to Sandriffle. The country is the same that is known as the Kuklux country, where the Simmons gang committed its depredations, for which its four members were hanged by a mob. The men arrested were "Jim" Anes, Warren Anes, "Jack" Estes, "Clemp" Onan, "Jim" Dewsey, "Jim" Estis, and "Jeff" Onan—seven in number. None of the men resisted arrest and all claim to be not guilty. All of them are young, unmarried men, ranging from 16 to 22 years of age. It is claimed by the arresting party that the evidence in its possession is sufficiently strong to convict the prisoners. A singular fact connected with this arrest is that the prisoners are grandsons of an old lady named Mrs. Onan, who is now 81 years of age, and who is greatly incensed by the arrest of her "boys." She claims that they have been reared in a right manner.

ONE BENEFIT OF A WIFE'S DEATH.

SUING A LODGE OF KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS FOR FUNERAL EXPENSES.

NEWBURG, Aug. 27.—A somewhat novel case is now pending before Justice of the Peace Buxton, of this city. William Grossman, a well-known lager-beer dealer, has brought a suit against Storm King Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias, for a part of the funeral expenses of his wife, who died recently. It seems that section 2 of article 4 of the by-laws of the lodge provides that, "in case of the death of a brother's wife, the sum of $30 shall be paid to assist in defraying her funeral expenses; such money to be collected by assessment when there is less than $150 in the fund, but if the same shall be declined by the family of the deceased, it shall be placed to the credit of the general fund of the lodge." Mrs. Grossman died on July 27. Her husband at the time was a member of Storm King Lodge, and had been for six or eight years. After the funeral, Mr. Grossman made a demand on the lodge for the $30, which he claimed was due him because of his bereavement, under the by-laws cited from above, but the lodge refused to pay the money.

Mr. Grossman then withdrew from membership and brought the suit. He has employed Col. Dickey, one of the leading lawyers here, and the Knights of Pythias have retained N. Fowler and D. W. Esmond as counsel. The latter gentlemen claim that Grossman's standing as a member of the lodge was not such that it entitled him to the $30. Grossman is a Past Chancellor of the lodge he now sues. He has a receipt, signed by "N. Fowler, Master of Finance," showing that his dues were all paid up, and Mr. Grossman claims that he was in good and regular standing as a member of the order. The oddity of the case causes it to attract much attention. It will be tried Sept. 5.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

DAMAGE AND LOSS THROUGH COLLISION, RUNNING ASHORE, AND STORM.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 27.—The Austrian bark Nesaj, Capt. Valentin, from New-York July 27, which arrived here on Aug. 21, came in collision in this harbor, and lost her jib-boom.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The British steamer Caduceus, from Sicily Aug. 22 for New-York, has grounded off Gibraltar during a fog.

The vessel previously reported ashore near Bridport, on the north-east coast of Tasmania, is the Ivanhoe from Melbourne to San Francisco, and not the American ship Ivanhoe, Capt. Herriman, from San Francisco, April 15, for Queenstown, the latter having arrived at Falmouth to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Signal Corps Station at Lewes, Del., reports to the Chief Signal Officer at 9:40 A. M. as follows: The schooner before reported ashore near the steam-boat pier is the Adeline, Capt. Libby, of New-York, from Florida, lumber laden, for New-York. She lies on the bar in good condition. The crew was saved.

The brig L. M. Merritt is tight, lies easy, and will have to lighten before heaving off.

The Signal Corps Station at Atlantic City reports to the Chief Signal Officer at 8:30 P. M. as follows: "Schooner Flora Curtis, before reported, went to pieces this flood tide."

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—The Local Board of United States Steam-Vessel Inspectors has found the Philadelphia steamer David Reeves, Capt. W. K. McClellan, responsible for its collision with the yacht Curlew, of Baltimore, off Love Point, on the night of Aug. 11, when N. B. Keene, of the yacht, was drowned. A libel was filed in the United States District Court yesterday for Clarence Hollyday, owner of the yacht, against the steamer, for $3,000 damages for injuries to the yacht, and bodily injuries, from being cast into the water in the collision.

The brig Bogota, Capt. Johnson, from Caibarien, with sugar for New-York, is in the Chesapeake Bay, disabled. A tug has been sent down for her, and she is on the way up. The agents in this city do not know the cause of her distress.

The British bark Minnie, Capt. Kitchen, is also in *the Chesapeake Bay, disabled by the late gale. She* has lost her sails and rigging, and a tug has been sent for her.

QUEBEC, Aug. 27.—The schooner J. Lavard, Capt. Bougard, from Cow Bay, bound for Montreal with coal, arrived at Indian Cove, Monday, and was beached to make repairs. The Captain reports that while at anchor above the Pillars, on Saturday night, his vessel was run into by an unknown steam-ship, outward bound, carrying away the schooner's bowsprit, staving in her bow, and doing her other damage, and causing her to leak about 6 inches an hour. He also says that the steam-ship proceeded on her way without waiting to inquire whether they needed any assistance.

CAMP-MEETING SERVICES.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The camp-meeting of the Albany and Saratoga Districts of the Troy Conference continued to-day. The weather was beautiful, and there was a fair attendance in the grove, near Northville, N. Y. Meetings are held during every moment of the day. The services began at 8 A. M., with three prayer-meetings, lasting two hours. At 10:30 A. M. regular service began in the auditorium. The Rev. J. W. Thompson, of Canajoharie, delivered a sermon on "What John saw at the Cross," followed by remarks by S. McLaughlin of Amsterdam, N. Y., on the same subject. Immediately after this service, prayer and experience meetings were held in the Gloversville tent, led by the Rev. H. C. Farrar. In the Fremont-Street Church tent a ladies' praise and prayer meeting was conducted by Mrs. Thompson, of Troy, N. Y. At the Northville tent a similar meeting was led by the Rev. Mr. McGilton, and at 2:30 P. M., the Rev. J. H. Coleman, of Gloversville, N. Y., preached on "Christ," after which the prayer-meetings were continued. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. G. H. Van Deusen, of Amsterdam, N. Y. Fifty-three clergymen are in attendance.

PROTECTION FOR WOOL.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association of this State held a meeting to-night, and unanimously voted to use all proper means to keep a protective tariff on wool.

YELLOW FEVER'S PROGRESS

THE PLAGUE IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.

A MORE FAVORABLE REPORT FROM MEMPHIS—TWO CASES IN NEW-ORLEANS—A VESSEL'S CREW STRICKEN—DEATHS IN HAVANA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 27.—During several days past the number of new cases has been alarming, but to-day's reports are more favorable, and certainly comforting to those here who, besides being work-worn from caring for the sick and providing for the needy, are becoming weary of the monotonous prospect of having to devote their time for two months longer in the same dreary drudgery. New cases reported officially to the Board of Health number 22, including 10 whites; while the death-roll from the same source numbers seven, of which four are whites. Three new cases and three deaths are also reported from beyond the corporate limits. Among the latter appears the name of James S. Roosa, of the firm of James & Roosa, of the Memphis Wagon Factory. Mr. Roosa's case was of short duration. The first symptoms were of the most malignant character, and the disease ended in death on the fourth day. Mr. Roosa was a self-made man of unblemished character, and possessed the entire confidence of the business community, and by all was regarded as one of our most enterprising citizens. Capt. P. M. Kehoe, a prominent river man, is also among to-day's dead. The Knights of Honor report the following persons under their charge as convalescent: Mr. Jennings, Mrs. Zweifel, Lena Rehkopf, and Mrs. Bertram. Mrs. Getz's child, Mr. Simms, Mr. Ottmann, and Mrs. Egnew are yet quite ill. Mr. Rawdon and wife are doing well.

Dr. J. W. Ross, of the United States Navy, has been assigned to duty here by the National Board of Health, to labor in conjunction with Dr. R. W. Mitchell. The Doctor did efficient service last season during the epidemic at Holly Springs, and he is regarded as a valuable acquisition to the sanitary service here. He has arrived and gone to work vigorously. The order to evacuate the public streets after 9 o'clock at night works beautifully, and is the most sensible edict issued by our State Board of Health. Our public highways are as quiet as a grave-yard after nightfall. Still the thieves find a way to commit their depredations occasionally. The residence of Thomas Fisher, in Linden-street, was ransacked last night or the night before. The thieves entered from the rear, and the amount carried off is unknown. The keys of the premises had been left with a neighbor.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 27.—Dr. S. M. Bemiss reports to-day, officially, to the Board of Health that Gen. J. B. Hood and his daughter Lydia, 10 years of age, are both down with yellow fever, in Third-street, near Annunciation. The child was taken sick yesterday and the General this morning. Dr. Bemiss, the family physician, is in attendance.

Dr. Carrington, the Quarantine Physician, has telegraph the Board of Health that the Black Prince, from Havana, has arrived at Quarantine Station with several cases of yellow fever on board, and that there has been one death on the vessel from the disease.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.—The Governor will issue a proclamation to-morrow morning, urging the people of the State to contribute aid to suffering Memphis.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—Capt. Wallace, of the British steam-ship American, which arrived at this port to-day, reports that on Aug. 22, off Walling's Island, one of the West Indies group, he sighted a bark in distress, and ran down to her. She proved to be the British bark Blaney Brothers, of London, from Miragoane, Hayti, for London, laden with coffee and logwood. There were only three men on board able to do duty, and they were nearly exhausted. The Captain had died of yellow fever, and the members of the crew were sick with the same disease. Capt. Wallace put his officer and two men on board, and directed the bark to Kingston, Jamaica.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—Ninety-five deaths from yellow fever occurred in this city during last week, being a decrease of five as compared with those of the previous week.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 27.—The Board of Health of Houston to-day declared quarantine against Galveston, stopping the morning train at the county line. The reason for this action was that Galveston allowed the steamer Colorado to enter port. The Governor has been asked to interfere.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISINFECTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The commission of experts appointed by the National Board of Health to prepare a circular embodying familiar instructions for disinfection have made a report to the board. The commission was composed as follows: Chairman, Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New-York, and President of the Board of Health, New-York City; Prof. G. F. Barker, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Henry Draper, University of Maryland; Prof. John Ramsen, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. A. O. Vanderpoel, Health Officer Port of New-York; Prof. E. G. Janeway, member of the Board of Health New-York City. In transmitting the report the Chairman, Prof. Chandler, remarks: "It has been the aim of the commission to prepare concise directions for disinfection, so simple and clear that they may be easily followed by any person of intelligence. In the selection of disinfecting agents, the aim has been, first, to secure those which can be relied on to accomplish the work; second, which can be procured in a state of comparative purity in every village in the United States; third, so cheap that they can be used in adequate quantities. The people must be instructed that no reliance can be placed on disinfectants simply because they smell of chlorine or carbolic acid, or possess the power of permanganate, and that in general proprietary disinfectants with high-sounding names are practically worthless." The report of the commission is as follows:

"Disinfection is the destruction of the poisons of infectious on contagious diseases. Deodorizers are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not necessarily have an odor. The disinfectants to be used are: First, roll sulphur, for fumigation; second, sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in water in the proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, for soil, sewers, &c.; third, sulphate of zinc and common salt dissolved together in water in the proportion of four ounces of salt to the gallon, for clothing, bed-linen, &c. The commission exclude carbolic acid, for the reasons that it is difficult to secure the proper quality, and it must be used in large quantities to be of service. In using disinfectants in the sick room, the most available *agents are fresh air and cleanliness. The towels, clothing, bed-linen, &c., should, on removal from* the patient and before they are taken from the room, be placed in a pail or tub of zinc solution, boiling hot, if possible. All discharges should either be received in vessels containing copperas solution, or, when this is impracticable, should be immediately covered with copperas solution. All vessels used about the patient should be cleansed with the same solution. Unnecessary furniture, especially that which is stuffed—carpets and hangings—should, when possible, be removed from the room at the outset; otherwise they should remain for subsequent fumigation and treatment. Fumigation with Sulphur is the only practicable method of disinfecting the house. For this purpose, the rooms to be disinfected must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, and other articles which cannot be treated with zinc solutions, should be opened and exposed during fumigation as directed below: Close the room as tightly as possible; place the sulphur in iron pans supported on bricks contained in tubs containing a little water; set it on fire by hot coals or with the aid of a spoonful of alcohol, and allow the room to remain closed for 24 hours. For a room about 10 feet square at least two pounds of sulphur should be used; for larger rooms proportionately increased quantities. Cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cess-pools, water-closets, drains, sewers, &c., should be frequently and liberally treated with copperas solution. The copperas solution is easily prepared by hanging a basket containing about 60 pounds of the copperas in a barrel of water. It is best to burn articles which have come in contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases. Articles too valuable to be destroyed should be treated as follows: Cotton, linen, flannels, blankets, &c., should be treated with the boiling zinc solution; introduce piece by piece, secure thorough wetting, and boil for at least half an hour. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed-covers, beds, and other articles which cannot be treated with the zinc solution, should be hung in the room during fumigation, their surfaces thoroughly exposed and pockets turned inside out. Afterward they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, &c., should be cut open and the contents spread out, and the contents thoroughly fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but should afterward be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten. Corpses should be thoroughly washed with a zinc solution of double strength, and buried at once. Metallic, metal-lined or air-tight coffins should be used when possible—certainly, when the body is to be transported any considerable distance."

STRAKOSCH'S OPERA TROUPE.

THE MANAGER TELLING HIS PLANS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

Max Strakosch arrived in this City, on the steam-ship Bothnia, yesterday. He told a TIMES reporter some of his plans for the ensuing season. He said that the chief member of his new Italian opera company is Mme. Teresita Singer, who for the last year has been singing with success in Rome, and is accounted a fine dramatic prima donna. Mme. Singer is a Hungarian by birth, and to a magnificent voice unites an abandon and enthusiasm that are thoroughly Italian. Mr. Strakosch says that she has been pronounced by European critics the finest living *Aïda*. Miss Blanche Davenport, (Mlle. Bianca Lablanche,) whose last engagement in Naples has brought her forward as a promising prima donna, is also a member of the company, and Strakosch predicts that she will make an impression on the American public. She is still young, scarcely, indeed, in the zenith of her powers, but Mr. Strakosch knows a European critic who says of Miss Blanche that "she sings like Patti and acts like Sara Bernhardt." Marie Litta, the third soprano of the company, is already familiar to American audiences. The first contralto of the troupe, Mlle. Anna De Belocca, will be remembered by American patrons of Italian opera as having appeared here some years ago. Mr. Strakosch says her voice is now fully matured, or her art more finished. Miss Riesi, the second contralto, has not yet made her name familiar to the musical would, but Strakosch thinks her one of the most promising members of the troupe. The company embraces three tenors, among whom Signor Ricardo Petrovitch ranks first as an actor and vocal artist. Signor Baldanza awaits recognition in this country as an artist. Signor Lazzarini was here last season. Of the two baritones, Signor Enrico Storti is a stranger in the United States, although his name is familiar in European capitals. Signor Gottschalk, on the other hand, has already won an American reputation as a member of the company. The two bassi are Signor Enrico Castelmary, who will appear as *Mefistofele* in Boito's new opera of that title, and Karl Formes. Boito's "Mefistofele," which has been highly praised abroad, an Italian version of Auber's "Crown Diamonds," "Carmen," "Aïda," "Mignon," "William Tell," "Faust," "Lucia," "La Traviata," "Marta," "Il Barbiere," "La Sonnambula," "Norma," and "Rigoletto," are promised for representation during the season.

Mr. Strakosch will open the season in Philadelphia at the Academy of Music on Monday, Oct. 6, with "La Traviata." After playing two weeks in Philadelphia, the company will play one week in Baltimore, then make the tour of the Western cities, ending with two weeks in St. Louis early in December. If Mr. Strakosch's negotiations with Boucicault for a season at Booth's Theatre terminate favorably, after finishing the engagement in St. Louis they will return to New-York and open about Jan. 1. If not, the company will proceed to New-Orleans, and will not appear in New-York until Grau has finished his season of opera bouffe, and Sullivan and Gilbert theirs of musical comedietta at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, of which Strakosch is the lessee, but which he has already engaged for the first six months of the season to other parties. If the pending arrangements with Boucicault are concluded to the satisfaction of the impresario, the time he would else have taken at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre will be filled by Miss Neilson. Behrens and De Novellis have been engaged as conductors for the season, and the minor members of the musical staff are mostly fresh from London successes at the Theatre Royal.

PHILIP DONOHUE'S LEGACY.

THE GOOD FORTUNE IN STORE FOR HIS RELATIVES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A third and last hearing was yesterday had before Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester County, for the purpose of taking additional testimony as to the identity of Patrick Donohue, Ann Donohue, and Maria Carroll, formerly Maria Donohue, brother and sisters of Philip Donohue, who died about a year ago at San Francisco, leaving them heirs to his property, valued at $28,000. The first and second cousins of the deceased had appeared before the Surrogate, in San Francisco, and sworn that the legatees above named had died and that themselves, as next of kin, were the heirs. The brothers and sisters accidentally heard of this and instituted proceedings to prove their identity. At the first hearing Maria, Patrick, and several others testified. Last week, at the second hearing, Bridget Riley, of New-York, with whom the legatees boarded on their arrival in this country 30 years ago, and who is one of the first cousins who set up a claim as next of kin, corroborated the story of Maria and Patrick. Yesterday afternoon a man named Patrick McCarthy, who has known the brother and sisters ever since they first went to Kensico, Westchester County, to live, testified positively as to their identity; he had lived with their father before their arrival; he also remembered the time and circumstances attending the departure of Philip Donohue for San Francisco. Patrick Donohue was recalled and gave some further details concerning his relationship with Philip. John B. Wyckoff, a resident of Kensico, who had been a Justice of the Peace there for 29 years, testified that he had known the whole Donohue family from the time of their arrival in America, 30 years ago, till the present time, and recognized Maria and Patrick in the court-room. The case was then closed. The Surrogate said that he would send the testimony which had been taken to the Probate Court of San Francisco, according to the instructions of the commission issued to him by that court. The fortune in dispute will be most acceptable to the legatees, who are poor, hard-working persons.

CONTESTS AT CHARTER-OAK PARK.

TWO TROTTING RACES AND AN UNFINISHED PACING RACE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—The races at Charter Oak Park to-day were well attended and sharply contested. In the 2:26 class, Chestnut Hill was the favorite, and the choice alternated between that horse and Hambrino as the race progressed. In the second heat Chestnut Hill was second at the finish, but was set back to seventh place in consequence of jockeying by the driver on the quarter turn, crowding Middlesex out of position. In the fourth heat, Gray Salem was set back to fifth position for running. In the fifth heat the race for second place was closely contested by Gray Salem and Nell. In the 2:22 class race, six of the eleven entries started. Emmons was the favorite, with Darby barred. Little Gypsy took the first heat, but Darby took the three succeeding ones easily and the race. The pacing race was not finished, and was postponed until Thursday at 1 o'clock. The following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—2:26 Class; purse, $1,500, divided:

Hambrino	6	1	1	4	6	1
Chestnut Hill	2	7	3	1	1	2
Middlesex	1	2	2	2	5	3
Nell	7	3	4	6	2 r.o.	
Gray Salem	5	5	5	5	3 r.o.	
Brigadier	3	8	8	3	4 r.o.	
Robert B. Thomas	4	4	6	7 dr.		
Sophie Temple	8	6	7	8 dis.		

Time—2:24; 2:21¼; 2:23½; 2:24½; 2:26¾; 2:25¾.

SECOND RACE.—2:22 Class; purse, $2,000, divided:

Darby	5	1	1	1	Sheridan	2	4	3	4
Little Gypsy	1	5	5	5	Jersey Boy	4	3	4	3
Capt. Emmons	3	2	2	2	Castleton	6	dis.		

Time—2:23¾; 2:19½; 2:22; 2:23¾.

PACING RACE.—Purse, $1,500, divided:

Rowdy Boy	1	1	2	Mattie Hunter	3	2	4
Sleepy Tom	4	3	1	Lucy	2	4	3

Time—2:17¾; 2:17½; 2:17.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator James B. Beck, of Kentucky, is at the New-York Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. A. G. Mercer and Henry Bedlow, of Newport, are at the Everett House.

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, United States Army, and F. E. Church are at the Brevoort House.

Richard T. Merrick and Stilson Hutchins, of Washington, are at the Gilsey House.

State Assessors S. G. Hadley and John S. Fowler, and Deputy Insurance Superintendent John A. McCall, Jr., of Albany, are at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

The Hon. David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn.; United States District Attorney H. H. Wells, of Washington, and Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Assistant Postmaster-General Thomas J. Brady, the Rev. Canon Bell, of Cheltenham, England, and Daniel Robinson, of Troy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

MRS. ELIZA DIAMOND'S STORY.

Mrs. Eliza Diamond, who has been employed as a domestic at No. 2 Roslyn-place, for five weeks, made complaint to Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, that the house was a disorderly house. A warrant was issued and Detectives Golden and Slevin brought into court a brazen-faced woman, richly dressed, whom the domestic accused of being the manager of the house. Her name appeared on the warrant as Kittie Battershall. Mrs. Diamond told a straightforward story about what had happened in the house, and charged the Battershall woman with having caused the ruin of a girl only 15 years old, and with having secreted this girl to prevent her from coming into court. Justice Murray placed the Battershall woman under $2,000 bonds to appear for trial. She was unable to furnish the security, and was put in a cell. Mrs. Diamond was sent to the House of Detention.

REVIVING THE OLD TIMES

HOW THE ENCAMPED VETERANS ARE ENJOYING THEMSELVES.

A BEAUTIFUL DAY MADE THE MOST OF—A STARTLING ABUNDANCE OF TITLES—THE CONTRABANDS AND WATERMELONS TOGETHER AGAIN—INSPIRITING NIGHT SCENES.

CAMP SKILLMAN, N. J., Aug. 27.—Bright skies and perfect weather greeted the inmates of this encampment this morning, and the boys, awakened by the reveille, rejoiced accordingly, and prepared for a day of pleasure. The warm sun rapidly dried the mud of yesterday, and by the time breakfast was over and visitors began to arrive the camp was looking its best and ready to receive them. The gayest portion of the encampment is that occupied by the long row of booths and show tents, all of which are profusely decorated with bunting and fluttering flags. The proprietors of these establishments have evidently vied with each other in devising patriotic mottoes with which to invite patronage, and such legends as "Rally round the flag boys," displayed above a beer-stand, and "The country expects every man to do his duty," adorning a side-show, are to be seen all along the line. The most popular article of traffic seems to be the luxuriant watermelon, and so unceasing and universal has become the cry of "Hyar's yer watermelons" that it has become recognized as the battle-cry of the gallant troops here encamped, and is used as a by-word on all occasions. These specimens of Jersey fruit are brought to camp in the most rickety old wagons from all the country round, and are sold so ridiculously cheap that even those who have no money for anything else can afford to gorge themselves with watermelons. The negro element among the camp visitors is very large, and as these children of Ham are more devoted to the consumption of this particular fruit of the field than to that of almost any other known promoter of indigestion, they fairly revel in the luxury of all, and sometimes more, than they can possibly eat; for, as a fat, good-natured aunty, who had herself attended to the disposition of a fair share of this season's crop of melons, remarked, an hour since, while she gazed with maternal solicitude at her youngest hopeful, "Ef dat ar chile tackles eny mo' of dem water millions he'll bust hisself fo' shuah." This was such a self-evident proposition that its demonstration was unnecessary, and was not demanded. This flocking of the colored element to the camp forms one of its most natural features, and, more than any other, recalls reminiscences of war times, when crowds of contrabands were features of every camp in the South. They glory in the slightest semblance of military pomp, and he who can perch an old fatigue-cap jauntily on one side of his head, and is permitted to attach himself in any capacity to the establishment of some officer, at once regards himself as a "military man," and patronizes his less fortunate comrades.

Something that proves very perplexing to the visitors in the camp is the vast number of titles that are used on every side. There seems to be no one here below the rank of Corporal, and even Corporals are much less common than Captains, Majors, and Colonels. This is partly owing to the fact that nearly all the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic are men who served in the ranks during the war, and have gained their present titles since its close, and subsequent to the formation of this powerful semi-military organization. While it is not unusual to find in the ranks of the G. A. R. men who were Generals during the war, but who now serve as privates, with equal satisfaction to themselves and to those whom they formerly commanded, but who now outrank them. These titles, of course, are retained. Another reason may be found in the American custom of conferring a title by courtesy upon any man who has ever served as a soldier. Even the civilians here who have no claim to military title seem all to be either Senator, Judge, Alderman, or Councilman. It is eminently an assemblage of men with handles to their names, and to meet a plain Mr. would be to enjoy a novelty. It does seem odd though to have your beer served by a Colonel or your oysters opened by a Captain, both of which are done here.

The camp has been thus far remarkably free from disorder and drunkenness, and Justice of the Peace Sutphen, who is here in readiness to try the case of all offenders, has been called upon but three times within two days and has made but one committal. Several pockets have been picked, and many more cases would have been reported but for the presence here of Chief Hagerty, of the State Detective Association, who, with a force of officers, mingles at all times with the crowds, and has already persuaded a large number of suspicious characters to take an early departure.

Several persons climbed to the highest point of the Sourland Mountains this afternoon, and from there obtained a glorious view of the camp and its beautiful surrounding farms and deep woodlands. It was a picture long to be remembered. The effect of its peaceful beauty was heightened by the martial music that with mellowed cadence was every now and then borne to the ears of the listeners. Occasionally, too, the roar of heavy guns would mingle with the more dulcet strains, denoting that the bold artillerymen from Sussex were testing their field-pieces and their own nerves as well as those of the admiring spectators. These dozen or so artillerymen in their home-made uniforms form a decided and novel feature of the camp. With two or three exceptions, they are young boys of the most rustic and freckle-faced pattern, whose sabres are as tall as themselves, and who are so overpowered with a sense of their own importance that they hold carefully aloof from their brethren in arms, devoting their entire attention to mounting guard over their beloved guns and driving away all persons who may approach within 100 yards of them, as though afraid that some evil-minded person might transpose the grinning cannon into pocket-pistols and make off with them. However, they doubtless mean well and will grow older in the course of time.

Additions to the numbers encamped here have been made to-day by the arrival of Grand Army of the Republic Posts E. F. Cook, No. 16, of Deckertown; Aaron Wilkes, No. 23, of Trenton; No. 24, of Morristown; John A. Dix, No. 19, of Snickeboro; J. R. Ridgeway, No. 21, of Beverly; No. 22, of Morristown; A. E. Shires, No. 26, of Mt. Holly; Barry, No. 27, of Rahway, and Post No. 2, of Philadelphia. Post No. 25, of Elizabeth, is yet to come. Another addition, most acceptable on account of their picturesque uniform, was made this morning by the Washington Continentals, from Princeton.

The grand review promised for this morning did not come off owing to the disinclination of the veterans of many reviews to undertake the labor incident to such an affair; but in its place a dress-parade, in which was included the entire force of the encampment, took place just before sunset, and was witnessed with great satisfaction by the 10,000 or 15,000 visitors from the surrounding country and adjacent towns who at that hour thronged the grounds. It was a very creditable showing of soldierly-appearing men, and the presence of the three uniformed companies of the National Guard added greatly to the imposing display.

As Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, found it impossible to be present, his oration could form no part of the day's programme, but in its place able and interesting addresses were made this afternoon under the shadow of the great trees that shelter head-quarters by Col. J. K. Haffey, of Beverly; Col. Davis, of Newark; Major Peloubet, of Jersey City; Gen. Byles, of Philadelphia; Comrade Bunyan, of Post No. 30, of Princeton; John Y. Foster, of Newark, and Robert Voorhees, of Rocky Hill.

The camp is now in the most excellent order, and everything about it is moving as smoothly as clock-work. The streets have all been designated, and sign-boards set up in them, with such names as Vicksburg, Nashville, Fair Oaks, Gettysburg, &c. It has also been ornamented with a tall liberty-pole, *from which floats an immense American flag. The country people who visit the camp are striking* examples of honest Jersey rusticity, and their wonder and admiration of its military attributes are open-mouthed and outspoken. On the part of the feminine, and especially the younger feminine portion of this rusticity, an especial admiration for brass buttons and gold-laced uniforms is undisguised, and happy, indeed, is the country girl who can procure a young man in a uniform as an escort through the streets of the camp.

Fire-works took the place of the bivouac fires that were to have burned this evening, and for an hour the camp was brilliant with a display of rockets, bombs, mines, and colored fires. Then the men gathered about their tents and in front of head-quarters, and sang old army songs with rollicking choruses, while the band played in the distance. An open space in front of head-quarters, under the trees, was brilliantly lighted by large reflectors, and here a crowd of visitors were entertained by the singing, and by a series of impromptu recitations, in which Capt. Squires, of Rankin Post, No. 10, of Brooklyn, was peculiarly happy. In the early evening, just at the close of dress-parade a small excitement was raised by the partial burning of one the restaurant booths that accidentally caught fire. Owing to the abundant supply of water the fire was extinguished before any great damage was done.

The feature of to-morrow will be the drill of the Gatling gun batteries from Elizabeth that are expected to arrive early in the morning. At 9 o'clock this evening "taps" was sounded on the bugles, and immediately all lights were extinguished; but the camp is bathed in such a glorious flood of moonlight that no one thought of turning in at that hour, and the merriment that reigned everywhere was kept up much later.

A NEW-YORK LAWYER'S WEDDING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—The most noteworthy society event of the season occurred this evening in the wedding of Charles H. Ropes, attorney-at-law, of New-York, to Miss Jennie, daughter of O. J. Hale, one of the wealthiest citizens of Milwaukee. The residence of Mr. Hale was elaborately decorated and the grounds were illuminated. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Nichols, of Immanuel Church, under a huge floral wedding-bell. Several hundred people were present, among them Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clapp and family, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Tingue, and John H. Tingue, of New-York. The toilets were elegant, in keeping with the wealth and position of the family. The young couple left here for New-York to-night.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET CONTEST.

FIRST DAY OF THE MATCH BETWEEN CANADIAN AND AMERICAN ELEVENS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The cricket match between the Hamilton eleven, of Hamilton, Ontario, and the Young America eleven, of Philadelphia, began about 11:30 o'clock on the new grounds at Stenton, near here. The weather was fine and the ground in fair condition. J. Allworth umpired for the Canadians, and N. M. Gaskill for the Young Americas. The visitors won the toss and sent the home club to the bat, D. S. Newhall and John Large going in first, with Kennedy and Ferrie, of the visiting team, bowling. The first over was a maiden. D. S. Newhall was soon bowled for nothing—one wicket for 1 run. R. S. Newhall then took the bat and made the first good hit of the game, for 2. John Large was, after making 2 runs, bowled by Ferrie—two wickets for 4 runs. E. W. Clarke was the next man to go in, but, in a few overs, was bowled for nothing, by Kennedy—three wickets for 5 runs. C. Newhall took the vacant place at the bat and at once enlivened the game by a cut for 2, and R. S. Newhall made a drive to off for 3. The fielding of the visitors so far was good, and R. S. Newhall, after making 7, was caught out on a foul pitch, by Hyman—four wickets for 11 runs. After making 3 runs only, C. Newhall was also caught out by Ferrie—5 wickets for 14 runs. A. P. Bussier succeeded C. Newhall. The play then became more careful, and doubtful balls were quietly blocked, the score remaining almost stationary until Bussier was finally caught out by Simonds for 1—6 wickets for 22 runs. R. L. Baird then joined George Newhall at the bat, but was bowled on the third ball by Ferrie—7 wickets for 22 runs. Y. H. Dixon followed at the bat and started off with a fine hit over the bowler's head for 3, but came to grief very soon, being stumped by Wand—8 wickets for 26 runs. Gibbons was caught out in the same over by R. K. Hope, without having changed the score—9 wickets for 26 runs, and the last man to go in, A. Van Rensselaer was bowled by Kennedy in short order, for nothing. George Newhall carried his bat out for 9—the total score of the inning being 28 runs.

After an interval of a few minutes, play was resumed, the visitors sending A. H. Hope and S. Ray to defend the wickets against the bowling of C. and D. Newhall. The scoring became lively at once, and 16 runs, including a beautiful cut for 3 by Hope and a cut for 2 and a drive for as many more by Ray, were made before Ray's wicket was captured by C. Newhall. He was replaced by C. Hyman, who was caught out on his first ball by Dixon, and retired in favor of R. G. Simonds. The latter began with a clean fly, which was missed by Clarke. Hope meantime was quietly increasing his score by singles, doubles, and one 3, when an intermission was taken for dinner. In about an hour, at 3:15 P. M., play was resumed, and in the second over Hope lost his wicket to D. Newhall's ball, for 24 runs—3 wickets for 43 runs. B. W. Wand then joined Simonds, when the latter made a good hit for 2 to long on, supplementing it with another to square leg for 3. The bowler was changed, but still the score crept up, partly on account of bad fielding on the part of the home club. Wand was run out for 2, and Simonds lost his place, leg before the wicket, after scoring 22 runs—5 wickets for 62 runs. R. K. Hope was caught out for 0, and R. Kennedy, after making 2, was disposed of in a similar manner—7 for 69. The other batters were quickly put out; A. Harvey and G. P. Simpson being caught out, the former for 0, and the latter for 3. J. H. Parks, who had outlived the last three batters, was bowled by Clarke for 5. Ferrie carried his bat out without having scored. Total, 74 runs.

The second innings of the Young Americans began at 5:10 P. M., and were, up to the time for drawing the stumps, (6 P. M.,) characterized by play fully as poor as that of their first innings. G. M. Newhall and Large went in first, and almost immediately the former's off stump was captured by Ferrie. C. Newhall went out with a duck egg, leg before the wicket; his brother Robert succeeding him at the bat—two wickets for 3 runs. The only noticeable play was a fine drive by R. Newhall for 3, followed at once by another for as many more, when his mid-wicket fell to Ferrie for 7—3 wickets for 12 runs. Clarke went in, but made only 2 before being bowled. Baird met the same fate a few minutes later. At 6 o'clock, when the stumps were drawn, John Large and D. Newhall were at the bat, the former having scored 7 and the latter 1, neither being out—5 wickets down for 20 runs. The game will be resumed to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The ground has been damp and slippery, which, in some measure, accounts for the poor scores. The attendance in the morning was slim, but became fair in the afternoon.

ROWING ON DETROIT RIVER.

SEVERAL FINE CONTESTS—A FOUR-OARED RACE TO BE ROWED AGAIN.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—The open-to-all amateur rowing regatta, under the auspices of the Detroit River Navy, commenced this afternoon in the presence of 3,000 people, who crowded the grand stand and excursion steamers. The course this year was well up stream, under shelter of Belle Isle, so that the chances of getting smooth water were improved. J. C. Sterling, of the Floral City Club, of Monroe, was umpire. The first race, one mile and return, junior single-sculls, had three starters: Harry Ball, of the Zephyrs, of Detroit; E. P. Darlington, of the Farraguts, of Chicago; Frederick J. Wiley, of the Detroit Boat Club. Wiley drew out at the half mile. Ball led from the start, and won easily by 10 lengths, in 17:25; Darlington, 18:28. Darlington entered a protest against Ball previous to the race, claiming that he was not a junior, but it was not allowed, the entry having been made previous to Ball's recent victory at Hillsdale.

The double-scull race was between M. and T. H. Monahan, of the Olympics, of Albany; R. H. Larmon and F. S. Pleasanton, of Union Springs, N. Y., and H. W. Stone and J. J. Lawrence, of Wyandotte, the latter pulling in a clumsy, home-made boat. The two crews first named made a beautiful race for the first mile, but both turned the Olympics' stake and fouled. The Olympics held the lead to the finish, winning by four lengths in 14:38½, the Wyandottes taking second place in 14:51½; Union Springs third, 14:52. The distance was one mile and return. The Union Springs crew claimed foul against the Olympics, but as the latter were clearly in their own water at the time, the claim was disallowed.

The third race, pair oars, mile and return, was between the Gorman brothers, of the Olympics, of Albany, the present champion pair, and J. H. Clegg and John Shafer, of the Zephyrs, of Detroit, who simply entered to fill up. The Gormans led after the first 100 yards, and won as they liked by six or eight lengths.

Great interest centred in the four-oared shell race, one and a half miles straightaway, in which there were six entries, but the Farraguts, of Chicago, and Detroits, of this city, withdrew, leaving the Michigans and Excelsiors, of Detroit; the Wyandottes, of Wyandotte, and the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, of Monroe, the actual contestants, having positions in the order named. The Excelsiors, of Detroit, with J. N. Ostrom as stroke, led by a length for nearly half a mile, when the Wyandottes, who were second, allowed the Sho-wae-cae-mettes and took their water. The Sho-wae-cae-mettes, keeping on in their own course, ran into the Wyandotte's stern, and claimed a foul. When they got settled down to business again, the Sho-wae-cae-mettes were about three lengths behind the Excelsiors, but rowing desperately, gained foot by foot, and passed the Wyandottes. Nearing the grand stand, the Sho-wae-cae-mettes were still a length and a half behind the Excelsiors, who pulled in admirable form, but, quickening their stroke to 48, the "Shoes" made one of the grandest spurts ever seen in boating, and were only six feet behind the Excelsiors when the latter crossed the line, in the remarkably fast time of 7:15, or 31 seconds faster than the best previous time for the distance on the Detroit River. The Sho-wae-cae-*mettes were second, in 7:16; Wyandottes, 7:20.* The Michigans, who hold the river championship, were fourth in the race from the start, and finished four lengths behind the Wyandottes. The umpire gave his decision amid great excitement, disqualifying the Wyandottes for fouling the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, and ordering the latter and the Excelsiors to row over again at 9:30 to-morrow morning. The decision was entirely fair and just, there being no question about the facts as stated.

The same four-oared crews are entered in the two-mile race, with turn, to-morrow afternoon, when a grand struggle is expected.

IN MEMORY OF UNION DEAD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A granite monument 27 feet high, surmounted by the figure of a soldier, constructed by the St. Johnsbury Granite Company, and dedicated to the memory of the soldiers of the Town of Wallkill who fell in the war for the Union, has been erected in this village. It will be unveiled on September 5, with a parade of military and civic societies, addresses by the Hon. C. H. Winfield and Gen. Kilpatrick, a poem by A. A. Hopkins, of Rochester, and other public exercises. Several prominent men will be present.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The body of James Reilly, pork-packer, who disappeared from his home here last Thursday, was found in the Mississippi River, about 20 miles below this city, last evening, and brought to town this morning.

No lady careful of health will use any sewing-machine except the New Automatic or No Tension machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Company.—*Exchange.*

NO MIRROR ever yet threw back
A more repulsive sight,
Than teeth that are decayed and black;
Or one more pure and bright
Than rows of pearls, that all may vaunt
Who put their faith in Sozodont.
—*Advertisement.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES will cure consumption, coughs, bronchitis, debility, &c.—*Advertisement.*

Wedding, Visiting, Ball Cards, Papers, Finest and lowest prices in City. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Congress Water, its superiority as a cathartic, consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter or acid that irritates the mucous membrane.

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BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

DIED.

ALTROCCHI.—Suddenly, at Viareggio, Italy, DOMENICO ALTROCCHI, formerly of this City, aged 65 years. Interment at Florence.

BELL.—Aug. 26, 1879, MARIA E. BELL, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Geo. Tappen, No. 36 East 32d-st., on Thursday, Aug. 28, at 1:30 P. M.

BERRY.—At Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 26, ABRAHAM R. BERRY, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., at Second Reformed Church.

BOUCHELLE.—At Greenwich, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 26, JOHN MOORE, only child of William T. and Mary E. Bouchelle, aged 9 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. A. E. Woodruff, Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 29, at 12:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 10:10 A. M. train from New-York.

COOMBS.—At Phœnicia, Ulster County, on Tuesday, 26th inst., MARION AUGUSTA, only child of Gustavus and Helen F. Coombs.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 458 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

DAVIDSON.—On Tuesday morning, 26th inst., RUTH DAVIDSON, widow of the late John E. Davidson, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, Daniel M. Davidson, No. 36 West 47th-st., on Friday, Aug. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

GREENE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 26, JOHN F. GREENE, aged 75 years and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 215 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. No flowers.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

McKIM.—At Newport, R. I., Aug. 21, AUGUSTUS ALBERT McKIM, son of Robert V. and Mary E. McKim, in the 5th year of his age.

NOYES.—On Wednesday morning, 27th inst., SAMUEL NOYES, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 324 Lexington-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 29th, at 3 o'clock.

SUCKLEY.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1879, CATHARINE MURRAY, wife of Thomas H. Suckley.

Funeral at the M. E. Church, Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 29, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M.

TRELOAR.—Wednesday morning, LOIS G., infant daughter of Joseph and E. Annie Treloar, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 247 13th-st., South Brooklyn, Friday, 29th inst., at 4:30 o'clock.

WORMSER.—On the 27th inst., at her residence, No. 891 5th-av., LEONORA, wife of Simon Wormser, in her 38th year.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 29th inst., at 9 A. M. Friends are particularly requested to send no flowers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 30, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for France direct, by steam-ship France, via Havre; on Thursday, at 12 M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Europe, by steam-ship City of Brussels, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed;) on Saturday, at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, and at 1 P. M. for Scotland, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Aug. 28 and 29. The mails for Hayti, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Aug. 27. The mails for Havana leave New-York Aug. 27. The mails for Bermuda and the West Indies leave New-York Aug. 28. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Aug. 30. The mails for the Windward Islands leave New-York Aug. 30. The mails for Australia leave San Francisco Sept. 1. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Sept. 13. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1879.

MANY MOTHERS ARE UNABLE TO NURSE their children. In such cases the best substitute to be found is MELLIN'S FOOD, prepared on Liebig's formula, which has proved physiologically to correspond with mother's milk. Sold everywhere by druggists.

WATER OBTAINED BY TUBE WELLS.
Large consumers of Croton or Ridgewood address
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No. 235 Broadway, New-York.

THE "SURF HOTEL," FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is the place of places to get rid of chills, hay or malarial fevers or catarrh. Leave Hunter's Point 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Fare, $1 25. Telegraph in hotel.

R. D. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public.—Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election will be held at Head-quarters, Science Hall, No. 141 8th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Saratoga, Sept. 3. Polls open from 7 to 10.
THOMAS H. RILEY, Pres. WILLIAM HARLOW, Sec.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election for delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Saratoga, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1879, will be held at No. 123 West Houston-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1879. Polls open 7 to 9 P. M. JOHN H. BRADY, President.
G. J. FOWLER, Secretary.

FIFTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at Kleibe's Hall, No. 130 Prince-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Saratoga, Sept. 3, 1879. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
C. H. HOUSLEY, President.
J. E. WHITEHOUSE, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election to select delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga, will be held at No. 37 Clinton-place, FRIDAY, Aug. 29. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
FREDERICK A. SHIELDS, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
JACOB D. ACKERMAN, First Vice-President.
DANIEL POTTER, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at No. 70 Avenue D, FRIDAY, Aug. 29, 1879, for delegates to State Convention. Polls open at 7 P. M.
V. HEIMBERGER, President.
CH. H. CLARK, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the Republican State Convention will be held at No. 250 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst.
Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
Special meeting on THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. C. W. MEADE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election for delegates to the Saratoga Convention at No. 203 East 12th-st., FRIDAY, 29th inst. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. JOHN H. BRADY, President.
WM. KIRK, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Primary election for Delegates and Alternates to the State Convention will be held at Head-quarters, No. 359 West 35th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. SHERIDAN SHOOK, President.
BENJAMIN KEVSER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, for delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held in Saratoga, Sept. 3. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock, at Rose Hill Hall, No. 437 2d-av. MICHAEL CREGAN, President.
WILLIAM TODD, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at Head-quarters, Turner Hall, No. 341 West 47th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1879, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Saratoga, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1879. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
S. M. SIMONSON, President.
JAMES W. PERRY, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at Head-quarters, Turner Hall, No. 341 West 47th-st., at 8 o'clock. S. M. SIMONSON, Pres't.
JAMES W. PERRY, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at Head-quarters, No. 309 Lexington-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, to elect Delegates and Alternates to the Saratoga Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. B. BIGLIN, President.
JAS. M. TURNER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election for delegates to State Convention, at Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29. Polls open from 7 until 10 o'clock. SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOHN R. SHIELDS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Primary Election for Delegates and Alternates to the State Convention will be held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st., TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 29. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. A. J. DITTENHOEFER, President.
ROBERT O. N. FORD, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary, to elect delegates to State Convention, will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 160 East 86th-st., FRIDAY, Aug. 29. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN, President.
A. L. MASON, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election, to select three delegates and three alternates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Saratoga Sept. 3, 1879, will be held at Head-quarters, Republican Hall, No. 109 East 125th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1879, in compliance with the call of the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
A special meeting of the association will be held on the SAME EVENING at the same place at 8:30 o'clock, to receive propositions for membership, and to take action in relation to the funds of the old district.
HENRY WELSH, President.
FRANK S. LE COMPTE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 27.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s C., '81. | U. S. 4s C., 1907. | U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$10,000....101⅛ | 10,000.....100⅜ | 300,000.b.c.100⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 27.

SECOND CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The stock speculation was very active, and the dealings were better distributed than for some days past. The market opened firm and a fraction higher, but a weak feeling soon set in, and, under a free selling movement, prices declined ½ to 2⅜ ₩ cent. The depression was most marked in the Granger shares, Lake Shore, Erie, Michigan Central, New-Jersey Central, and the South-western stocks. During the last hour of business there was a marked change in the temper of speculation, and heavy purchases of stocks were made for the long and short account. The ease in the Money market undoubtedly exerted no inconsiderable influence in stimulating the buying movement in the leading shares, and the indications were abundant that prominent operators, who have for some weeks past been bearish on the market, had changed front and were quite ready to cover their short lines at prevailing quotations. If, as is extremely likely, it should prove to be true that the recent stringency in money was to a large extent due to artificial manipulation with the view of forcing weak holders to part with their shares, it would not be at all surprising should the market once more assume a firm tone. The outside conditions are certainly favorable for an upward movement, the immense yield of the crops in the great grain-growing sections assuring a profitable business to the railroads, more especially as the deficient harvests in Europe will render certain an immense export demand. Another, and an important element in the situation, is the acknowledged fact that business in all its branches is steadily reviving, and that a feeling of confidence in the future prospects of the country is everywhere entertained. The improvement in prices in the late dealings ranged from ¼ to 2¼ ₩ cent., and the entire list participated in the advance. The low figures obtained for coal at the auction sale to-day had *only a very slight effect on the course of the* coal stocks, which closed at a recovery of ¼ to 1 ₩ cent. from the lowest point. Among the trunk line shares Erie was conspicuously active. The stock throughout the greater part of the day was heavily pressed for sale and declined sharply, the bonds sharing in the depression. In the late dealings, however, both classes of the stock, as well as the consolidated Seconds, were in brisk demand and rose steadily. The improvement was due to purchases induced by a dispatch from President Jewett stating that grave misconceptions existed as to the character of the evidence given by him before the legislative committee, and setting forth that he had distinctly testified that the company was in a position to meet its fixed charges, and would soon be able to pay dividends on the stock.

The transactions aggregated 243,127 shares, including 48,650 Erie, 43,950 St. Paul, 39,600 North-western, 27,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,866 Western Union, 7,400 Michigan Central, 6,875 St. Louis and San Francisco, 6,625 Kansas and Texas, 5,600 New-Jersey Central, 4,372 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 4,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,150 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,300 Wabash, 2,000 Frankfort and Kokomo, 1,768 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, 1,710 Union Pacific, and 1,410 Delaware and Hudson.

North-western common rose from 74¼ to 74⅝, fell off to 72½, and recovered to 73½; the preferred declined from 97 to 96, and closed at 96½; St. Paul common rose from 63½ to 63¾, fell off to 61⅞, and rallied to 63¼; the preferred dropped from 94½ to 92⅝, and recovered to 93½; Lake Shore fell off from 87⅝ to 86⅛, and finally sold at 87; Michigan Central dropped from 81¼ to 78½, and recovered to 80; Erie fell off from 24⅜ to 23 for the common, and from 45⅞ to 44 for the preferred, with closing sales at 23⅝ and 44½ respectively; Ohio and Mississippi common fell off from 16¼ to 15⅜, and preferred from 48 to 46, with final sales at 15½ for the former and 46¼ for the latter; Wabash declined from 36¼ to 35¼; Union Pacific, after selling down from 76 to 75½, recovered to the former figure; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern common broke from 20½ to 19½, and preferred from 53⅞ to 52½, with closing sales at a recovery of ⅝ and ⅜ ₩ cent. respectively; Kansas and Texas declined from 15 to 13¼, and closed at 13½; C., C. and I. C. fell off from 7¾ to 7½, and rose to 7⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph common fell off from 19 to 18¼, and recovered to 18¾; the preferred declined from 40¾ to 40; C., C., C. and I. sold down to 49; Iron Mountain to 26¾; Kansas Pacific to 55½; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis to 38½; Louisville and Nashville advanced from 53 to 53⅞; St. Louis and San Francisco common declined from 12½ to 11¼, and closed at 11⅞; the preferred fell off from 17¼ to 15½, and closed at 16¾, while First preferred dropped 2¾ ₩ cent., to 37½, and subsequently recovered to 40; Frankfort and Kokomo rose from 30½ to 31, fell off to 30, and recovered to 31; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern sold at 59@59¼; Manhattan Elevated declined 1½ ₩ cent., to 41½; Morris and Essex advanced to 90 and reacted to 89¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 56½ to 56¾, fell off to 56, and advanced to 56⅞; Delaware and Hudson declined from 46⅞ to 46, and rose to 46⅞; New-Jersey Central rose to 51, dropped to 49¼, and recovered to 50⅜; Western Union rose from 92¾ to 93, fell off to 92¼, and recovered to 93. Among investment shares, New-York Central sold at 118; Rock Island fell off to 138½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to 113½; Pittsburg to 98½; Chicago and Alton sold at 86@86½, and Illinois Central at 86¼.

The ruling rate for Money to Stock Exchange borrowers during the greater portion of the day was 7 ₩ cent., with exceptional transactions at one-thirty-second of 1 ₩ cent. per diem and interest. Toward the close, however, the market eased up, and the final transactions on call were at 4 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5@7 ₩ cent., according to the date of maturity. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Charleston easy, 3-16 selling, ⅛ premium buying; New-Orleans, commercial ⅛@3-16 premium, bank ⅛ premium; St. Louis, 1-10 discount, and Chicago quiet, 1-10 discount buying, 1-10 premium selling.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities weak. British Consols were ⅛ ₩ cent. lower, being quoted at 97⅝@97¾. United States 4s declined from 104⅝ to 104⅜; do. 4½s from 108⅛ to 107⅞; United States 5s advanced from 105⅜ to 105½, but closed at 105⅜; Erie fell off from 25⅜ to 24½ for the common, and from 49½ to 47 for the preferred; Erie funded 5s declined from 73½ to 72; consolidated Firsts from 116¾ to 115; Seconds from 75¼ to 72¾, the last named, however, closing at 73½; Illinois Central fell off to 89¾, and recovered to 90; New-Jersey Central declined to 52, and do. consolidated Firsts to 100, the latter subsequently selling at 101; Reading fell off from 19¾ to 19; and Pennsylvania from 42¼ to 42. The sum of £382,000 bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1-16d. ₩ rupee decline. At Paris, Rentes were steady at 82f. 97½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was heavy, and further concessions were made in the rates for actual business, prime bankers' bills selling at $4 81 for 60 days, and at $4 82¾@$4 83 for demand; cables at $4 83; and commercial at $4 79@$4 79½ for long and at $4 81@$4 81½ for demand.

Government bonds were weak, especially for coupon 4s and 5s, the former declining from 100⅞ to 100⅝, and the latter from 102⅛ to 101⅞. Railroad mortgages were depressed in the early dealings, but closed firm at a partial recovery. The largest transactions were in Erie consolidated Seconds, which, after selling down to 70½, advanced to 71⅝; Erie funded 5s fell off to 69, and rose to 70; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented broke from 73¼ to 68, and do. Seconds from 28⅛ to 26½, but the former recovered to 70 and the latter to 27 at the close; New-Jersey Central consolidated assented fell off to 96½, and rose to 97½, while do. convertible assented declined to 97; C. C. and I. C. Firsts sold down to 73½; do. Trust Company certificates assented to 72; Iron Mountain Firsts to 111½; Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible to 104½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 114; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 76¾; and Toledo and Wabash Seconds, ex coupon, to 88¼. State bonds were dull and steady.

The steam-ship Bothnia, which arrived from Liverpool last night, brought $655,000 in specie.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1879.

Receipts	$1,124,992 08
Payments	1,615,492 27
Coin balance	192,784,487 75
Currency balance	44,494,076 91

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 27.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅞	100⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	105	105
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅛	101⅞
Bills on London	$481@$4 81½	$4 81@
New-York Central	118⅛	118
Harlem	154⅝	154⅞
Rock Island	138⅞	138½
United R. R. of New-Jersey	146½	146½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	114	113½
Panama	160	160
Fort Wayne	112	112
Pittsburg	98⅝	98½
Illinois Central	87	86¾
Chicago and Alton	86	86⅛
Erie	24⅜	23⅝
Erie pref.	45⅞	45⅛
Lake Shore	87⅝	87
Canada Southern	59	58½
Wabash	36⅜	35⅞
North-western	74¼	73½
North-western pref.	97⅛	96½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	63⅞	63½
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	94½	93½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	56⅞	56⅞
New-Jersey Central	50¼	50⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	46⅞	46⅞
Morris and Essex	89½	89¾
Michigan Central	81¼	80
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	38⅝	38⅛
Union Pacific	76	75⅞
Kansas Pacific	56¼	55½
C., C., C. and I.	49½	49
C., C. and I. C.	7⅝	7⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19	18⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	40⅝	40
Ohio and Mississippi	16	15½
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	48	46½
St. Louis and San Francisco	12¼	11⅞
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	17½	16¼
St. Louis and San Fran. 1st pref.	40¼	40
St. L., K. C. and N.	20⅛	20⅛
St. L., K. C. and N. pref.	53⅞	52⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	15	13¾
Iron Mountain	27½	26¾
Louisville and Nashville	53	53¾
Northern Pacific	16⅛	16
Northern Pacific pref.	44⅞	44⅜
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern	59	59¼
Western Union	92¾	93
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	36	34¼
Pacific Mail	16⅝	16⅝
Quicksilver pref.	33½	33⅛
Sutro Tunnel	4⅛	4⅛
Adams Express	104	104
American Express	46	46
United States Express	43	43
New-York Elevated	124	124
Metropolitan Elevated	116¼	116¼
Manhattan Elevated	43	41½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	118	118	430
Rock Island	138⅞	138½	600
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	113¾	113½	200
Pittsburg	99	98½	200
Illinois Central	86½	86¼	100
Chicago & Alton	86½	86	200
Erie	24⅛	23	47,350
Erie preferred	45	44	1,300
Lake Shore	87⅝	86⅛	27,000
Canada Southern	58¾	58½	250
Wabash	36¼	35¼	2,300
North-western	74⅝	72½	38,700
North-western pref.	97	96	2,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul	63¾	61⅞	41,550
Milwaukee & St. P. pref.	94½	92⅝	2,400
Del. Lack. & Western	56⅞	56	21,000
New-Jersey Central	51	49¼	5,600
Del. & Hudson Canal	46⅞	46	1,410
Morris & Essex	90	89¾	600
Michigan Central	81¼	78½	7,400
Chi. St. Paul & Minn.	38⅝	38½	500
Union Pacific	76	75½	1,710
Kansas Pacific	55⅞	55½	300
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	49	49	525
C., C. & Ind. Central	7⅞	7½	625
Han. & St. Joseph	19	18¼	950
Han. & St. Jo. pref.	40¾	40	2,300
Ohio & Mississippi	16¼	15⅜	3,600
Ohio & Miss. pref.	48	46	700
St. L. & San Francisco	12	11¼	1,000
St. L. & S. F. pref.	17¼	15½	5,375
St. L. & S. F. 1st pref.	40	37½	2,500
St. L., K. C. & N.	20½	19½	1,270
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	53⅞	52½	3,102
Mo., Kan. & Texas	15	13¼	6,625
Iron Mountain	27	26¾	500
Louisville & Nashville	53⅞	53	700
Northern Pacific	16	16	200
Northern Pacific pref.	44⅜	44⅜	200
B., C. R. & N.	59¼	59	1,768
Western Union	93	92¼	7,866
A. & P. Telegraph	35	34¼	300
Pacific Mail	16⅝	16½	500
Sutro Tunnel	4⅛	4⅛	500
American Express	46	46	100
Manhattan Elevated	42⅝	41½	321
Frankfort & Kokomo	31	30	2,000
Total sales			243,127

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	121	
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅛	103⅜
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103¼	103⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104¼	104⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104¼	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	101⅞	102
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	101⅞	102
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅞	104⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅝	100¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅝	100¾

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$77,946,531
Balances	3,781,994

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 27.

[illegible]

The coupons due Sept. 1, 1879, from the $120,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will be paid by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, on presentation, on and after 1st September, 1879, at the office of the company, No. 63 William-street, New-York.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day were as follows:

[illegible]

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, [illegible] ... Pork dull, weak, and lower ... Lard dull and lower ... Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Flour moderately active; sales, 900 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat very dull; millers only purchasing to supply immediate wants ... [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—Flour quiet ... [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 27.—Flour quiet but steady ... [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Flour unchanged ... [illegible]

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—Flour steady ... [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Flour in fair demand and firm ... [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged ... [illegible]

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—Wheat steady; No. 3 White Wabash ... [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—Flour steady and unchanged ... [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—Petroleum unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c. CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. "Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Sold wholesale by PARK & TILFORD, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., and J. MILHAUS & SONS.

DR. MOREAU MORRIS' SANITARIUM, CONTENTMENT ISLAND, DARIEN, CONN. Dr. M. MORRIS, formerly Superintendent of the N. Y. State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, (now closed,) having secured the N. Y. STATE CENTENNIAL BUILDING, located as above, on Long Island Sound, is now prepared to receive a limited number of patients for special treatment. For further information, terms, &c., address Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, Rowayton Post Office, Fairfield Co., Conn.

WANTED—A SEWING-MACHINE; DOMESTIC, Singer's, or Wheeler & Wilson's. Address, with price and terms, B. C., Box No. 108 Times Office.

FOR DROWSINESS HOP BITTERS.

Apollinaris NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"Purity, freshness, persistent effervescence, and agreeable flavor, alone or mixed with wines or spirits."—Practitioner.

Extract from Letter of the U. S. Treasury Department: "In conformity with your request the Secretary of State was asked to cause a thorough inquiry to be made into the matter by our Consul at Cologne, who concludes his report as follows: 'I therefore state that it is my opinion, formed after what I consider a careful and painstaking investigation, that the Apollinaris Water, bottled at the Apollinaris Spring, as exported to the United States, is beyond question a Natural Mineral Water.' The evidence which accompanies the Consul's dispatch abundantly sustains his conclusion that the Apollinaris Water as imported is a Natural Mineral Water."

This evidence was given after thorough examination by such eminent scientists of the Old World as PROFESSOR A. W. HOFMANN, F. R. S., of the University of Berlin, Member of the Scientific Expedition of the Kingdom of Prussia, Vice-President of the Chemical Society of Germany, &c., &c. PROFESSOR W. ODLING, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford, Chemical Judge at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, &c., &c. And others.

A spurious article, purporting to be the genuine Apollinaris Water, being offered to the public, we warn all buyers to be sure that each and every bottle bears the Yellow Label.

FRED. DE BARY & CO., New-York, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS DU VERNET'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 108 EAST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. R. BEAUCHAMP TEMPLE, of Eton and Oxford, head master of Collegiate Department. Students prepared for business, scientific schools, and the best colleges in America and Europe. One hour's recess for early dinner at home or at school. Afternoon class to Park and places of interest.

MLLE. JULIETTE QUILLOUT & CO., NO. 34 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, school for young ladies and small boys; $30 for three months, boarding-school; $10 for day school; French specially spoken; history, geography, drawing, &c.; needle-work, piano. Will open Monday, Sept. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL RESUME their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 216 West 38th-st., New-York, Sept. 17.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The twenty-second annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones-st., in this City, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF OCTOBER, 1879, and continues until May 12, 1880. The Faculty of instruction is constituted as follows: THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Warden and Professor of the Law of Contracts and Maritime and Admiralty Law. JOHN F. DILLON, LL. D., Professor of Real Estate and Equity Jurisprudence, and Lecturer on Federal Jurisdiction and Practice. GEORGE CHASE, LL. B., Professor of Criminal Law, Torts and Procedure. JOHN W. BURGESS, A. M., Professor of Constitutional History, International Law, and Political Science. JOHN ORDRONAUX, LL. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. For catalogues, address at No. 8 Great Jones-st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

ANNUAL SESSION (51ST) OF THE LAW SCHOOL of the UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, begins Oct. 6, next, and ends June 12, 1880. For circulars, last examination papers, &c., apply to D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.—TERM OPENS Oct. 15, 1879; tuition, $80 per year; no extras. For circular address HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE WISHES to make new engagements for the Fall, either in some good schools, (endowed preferred,) to teach French and German, or in private families to instruct the children in the English branches, modern languages, music, &c.; best references given. Apply to DAILY TEACHER, care of Mr. F. W. Christern, No. 180 5th-av.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Introduces to colleges, schools, and families superior Professors, Principals, assistants, tutors, and governesses for every department of instruction; recommends good schools to parents. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN, TEACHER, author, and coinsurer, desires a position as tutor, amanuensis, or instructor in a school; his acquirements are ancient and modern languages, music and drawing; first-class references. Address ENERGY, Box No. 171 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVING THE CHANNEL AT THE MOUTH OF SALEM CREEK, NEW-JERSEY. UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 20, 1879. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1879, for removing, by dredging, from the channel at the mouth of Salem Creek, about 8,000 yards of Sand, Clay, and small Boulders. Blank forms and specifications, and further information, will be furnished from this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOONER LEDGE, DELAWARE RIVER. UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 20, 1879. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1879, for the removal of 3,000 cubic yards, more or less, of Rock from Schooner Ledge, Delaware River. Blank forms, specifications, and all information, will be furnished upon application at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

IMPROVEMENT OF DELAWARE RIVER AT BULKHEAD SHOALS. UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 20, 1879. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1879, for removing, by dredging, 150,000 cubic yards, more or less, of Sand from the main channel of the Delaware River through Bulkhead Shoals. Blank forms, specifications, and all information will be furnished upon application at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

IMPROVEMENT OF WOODBRIDGE CREEK, NEW-JERSEY. UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22, 1879. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1879, for dredging about 5,600 cubic yards, more or less, of Sand, Mud, and Alluvion, and for constructing about 500 lineal feet of Pile Dike, in Woodbridge Creek. Blank forms, specifications, and all information will be furnished upon application at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

DREDGING NEW CASTLE HARBOR, DELAWARE. UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 20, 1879. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1879, for removing, by dredging, about 15,000 cubic yards of Sand and Mud from the Harbor of New Castle, Del. Blank forms and specifications and further information will be furnished from this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SANDS, CAROLINE, ET AL.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK CORRELL and CAROLINE CORRELL, his wife, plaintiffs, against JULIANNA CORRELL, widow of Frederick Correll, deceased, Caroline Sands and Otto Sands, her husband, Elizabeth Falterman and Henry Falterman, her husband, Phœbe Bischoff and Joseph Bischoff, her husband, Louisa Leidenthal and John Leidenthal, her husband, Josephine Ringenbach and Joseph Ringenbach, her husband, Catherine Helbling and Michael Helbling, her husband, Julia Klempt and Adolph Klempt, her husband, Wilhelmina Correll, and Emma Correll, defendants.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1879. REDFIELD & HILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York City.

To the defendants, Caroline Sands and Otto Sands, her husband, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph Potter, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 30th day of July, 1879, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1879. REDFIELD & HILL, Plffs' Attys. Office and Post Office address, No. 20 Nassau-street, N. Y. City. jy31-law6wTh

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD steam laundry, now clearing $40 per week; must be sold within 10 days; a rare chance for one who understands the business. For full particulars apply or address A. DE MONTEOSS, 120 Broadway.

A GOOD OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS undertaker at Rhinebeck; for one that understands his business.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! ORGANS, $30 upward; PIANOS, $125 upward, not used a year, good as new. NEW PIANOS and ORGANS at EXTRAORDINARY LOW prices for cash. HORACE WATERS, Ag't, 40 East 14th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION as leading Soprano in an Episcopal or Presbyterian Church; excellent voice, and good reader. Apply to C. CARLBERG, No. 118 East 12th-st., for further information.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN. (Universally prescribed by the Faculty.) A laxative, refreshing, and medicated Fruit Lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. E. FOUGERA & CO., No. 30 North William-st., N. Y.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, CAVEATS.—MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, proprietors of the *Scientific American*. Thirty-four years' experience as Solicitors of Patents. Hand-book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL. River-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J. OPENS SEPTEMBER 17. Pupils fitted for business, college, or scientific institutions. COURSES OF LECTURES on NATURAL HISTORY, PHYSIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, and PHYSICS. Instruction given in ancient and modern languages, in free-hand and mechanical drawing. A SCHOLARSHIP in the STEVENS INSTITUTE is given annually to the first in grade of the graduating class. TUITION for FIRST and SECOND CLASSES, $80 PER ANNUM; for THIRD and FOURTH CLASSES, $150 per annum. No extras. A GYMNASIUM attached to the High School. For catalogues apply to Librarian of Stevens Institute, or to Prof. EDWARD WALL, Principal of the High School.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner of BROADWAY. Opens Sept. 22. Twenty-fourth year. Receives all ages and prepares for college or business. The gentlemen whose names follow, have had one or more sons fitted for college: HENRY H. ALEXANDER, FRANCIS H. BANGS, HENRY N. BEERS, JOHN BROOKS, Rev. D. B. COE, D. D., BENJAMIN CURTIS, HENRY DAY, JAMES W. GILLIES, PARKER HANDY, ELIAS S. HIGGINS, CALVIN E. KNOX, THOS. LEBOUTILLIER, HENRY F. MARSHALL, ORSON D. MUNN, WM. L. OSBORN, Judge VAN VORST, RALPH WELLS, CHARLES H. WARD. Rates moderate. No extras for class tuition. Circulars at Putnam's and Randolph's bookstores, and the Principal's residence, No. 63 Lexington-av.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, On Central Park, New-York City. For boys and young men from 7 to 20. Prepares them for all colleges, scientific schools, West Point, Naval Academy, and business; French, German, Spanish spoken and taught thoroughly; new building erected purposely—a model of its kind; the prospectus contains full details. Twenty-fifth year will begin on Sept. 16 next. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y. FULL COLLEGIATE, ACADEMIC, AND SPECIAL COURSES. Superior instruction in music. Location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and refinement. Buildings elegant. A home where parents may with confidence intrust their daughters. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 10, 1879. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

ACADEMY OF THE URSULINE NUNS. A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Westchester ave., near 3d ave., one mile north of Harlem Bridge, reopens September 8 prox. Every facility afforded for the thorough education of young ladies. Terms for boarders, $282 a year; for day scholars, $60 a year. For particulars address MOTHER SUPERIOR, Ursuline Academy, Morrisania P. O., New-York City.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN. (OPENS SEPT. 10.) Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, the Classics, and English. Degrees conferred. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., the oldest engineering school in America; next term begins Sept. 18; the Register for 1879, contains a list of the graduates for the past 53 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, &c. Address WM. L. YOUNG, Treasurer.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, MASS.—Fits boys for our best colleges and scientific schools; tuition, $60 per year; free tuition to needy and deserving students; good board at seminary boarding-house, $3 per week; Fall term begins Sept. 11, 1879. For catalogue containing full information, address J. W. FAIRBANKS, Ph. D., Principal.

MISS NOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-HAVEN, CONN. The seventh year begins Sept. 24. Circulars sent upon application.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Thorough teaching in all languages; daily lectures. French and English spoken within six months; solfege, drawing, water-color, pastel, without charge.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's), English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Gen. RUSSELL'S School. Preparatory to college, scientific schools, or business; thorough physical training by military drill, gymnastics, [illegible] rowing, &c.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE. Of easy access, healthful, homelike, thorough, Christian, wisely governed, and reasonable in rates. The college meets the demand of the times. For catalogue address the Rev. WM. C. BOWEN, A. M., President, Bordentown, N. J.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 1, under a most vigorous management, and with increased facilities. Office will be open to receive pupils on and after Aug. 15. Send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, President.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE PREPARES young men and boys for college, (Academic or Scientific Department,) business, Naval Academy, or West Point. Has been in successful operation in its present location for 33 years. Begins Sept. 9. Address E. A. FAIRCHILD.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487 489 5TH-AV.—Forty-first year begins Sept. 24; applicants classified, 22d and 23d; special advantages for classic or scientific course; also, music, painting, and drawing, has academic department, boarders accommodated. Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., President.

MERVIEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME Academy for Young Ladies and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, L. I. Healthy location, talented instructors, rare opportunity for obtaining a first-class musical and general education upon reasonable terms. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—For both sexes; college preparatory, institute, classical, and scientific courses; building brick; modern improvements; climate mild, very healthy; instruction thorough; begins Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Prin.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE, NO. 572 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and needle-work without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22; Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and little girls removed to No. 348 Madison-av., between 44th and 45th sts., with large accommodations. Reopens Sept. 25; separate department for very young scholars.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA REOPENS HER English and French Boarding-school for young ladies, Morristown, N. J., Sept. 17; superior advantages in all departments; terms for board and tuition, $350 per annum. Address the Principal.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AV., WILL REOPEN OCT. 11.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 148 Madison-avenue, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25. Two young ladies will be received into the family.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st., begins its forty-third year Sept. 15; primary, commercial, and classical departments; rooms open from Sept. 1. M. M. HOBBY, WILLIAM L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st. She will also receive into her family a limited number of pupils.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young ladies, No. 509 5th-av. Twenty-second year. The most eminent professors and lecturers engaged. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 52 West 47th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25. The MUSICAL DEPARTMENT a notable feature. The Kindergarten will reopen Oct. 1.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, YONKERS, N. Y.—Special advantages and lower rates for young boys; established 1852. BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. Healthful, homelike, thorough; musical advantages unsurpassed; rates low; begins Sept. 2. GEO. CROSBY SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Location unrivaled. Collegiate and college prep. story courses. The Revs. C. V. SPEAR and R. E. AVERY, Principals.

MISS M. A. CLARK, No. 107 East 35th-st., near Park-av., English and French School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Circulars as above.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE. DAY AND BOARDING-SCHOOL, with KINDERGARTEN, No. 322 Lexington-av., north-west corner 38d-st. Reopens Sept. 17.

BINGHAMTON LADIES' COLLEGE AND College of Music and Oratory. Opens Sept. 17. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 25; gymnasium and drawing free. Circulars at Putnam's Bookstore, No. 182 5th-av.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND H. R. INST.—Fits boys and girls for all colleges and business; primary, languages, art, and music specialties. Opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

MRS. GRIFFITT'S WILL REOPEN HER English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 23 West 48th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 9, 1879; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education; terms moderate. For circular apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, N. Y.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

HIGHLAND SEMINARY.—FOR YOUNG LAdies and children, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17. Mrs. PENTZ and Miss BAILEY, Principals.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1879.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for catalogue to the Principal, Rev. A. G. Chambers.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S BOARDING AND day schools, No. 18 East 47th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., reopen Sept. 25.

INSTRUCTION.

Mademoiselle de Janon, SUCCESSOR AND FORMER PARTNER OF THE LATE MISS HAINES, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1. Mlle. de Janon will be assisted by the same corps of teachers who have contributed to give the school its efficiency and value, and she earnestly solicits the continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in past years.

MOUNT HOPE LADIES' SEMINARY. Vassar Valedictorian and other experienced teachers. References, 316 patrons and others. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, French, German, Music, and Painting. Easy of access. Opens Sept. 10th. For particulars address ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Tarrytown, N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, and Fencing. A thoroughly-organized Military Department. Riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen Sept. 17. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY. A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. STAMFORD, CONN. Finely situated on a hill three-quarters of a mile from village. Grounds unsurpassed in extent and facilities for out-door sports of all seasons. Building enlarged and greatly improved. Thorough preparation for college, scientific school, or business. Forty-second year opens Sept. 9.

GRANVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY.—North Granville, N. Y., 20 miles north-east of Saratoga Village; picturesque, beautiful, and healthy; free from malaria and rum; no temptations or distractions from study; seven teachers of long experience; fits for college or business with unusual thoroughness; offers a generous table and pleasant home-life; established 39 years, the last 15 under present head. Send for catalogue and read it through. W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., President.

MODEL KINDERGARTEN AND SEMINARY FOR TEACHERS Of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, No. 7 East 22d-st. (The Palette.) The Kindergarten and Elementary Classes for boys and girls, from 3 to 10 years old, will reopen Oct. 1; the Seminary for Kindergartners, Oct. 8. A Class for Nurses and Nursery Governesses, based on the Kindergarten education, will be formed.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 W. 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK. NO. 32 W. 40TH-ST. ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School. MONDAY, SEPT. 29. NO. 34 W. 40TH-ST. GERMAN and ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN; Gymnastics; Studio; Private class for young boys; Classical Department.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS. Prepares boys for business, scientific school, or college; expenses, $450 per year; established by its present Principal in 1842. Fall term opens Sept. 4. For catalogue, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 39TH-ST.—This school of preparation for college or for mercantile life (with a Primary Department) opens its sixteenth year Sept. 22. References of the highest character given. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (Founded 1857.) NO. 315 WEST 57TH-ST. Family and day school for young ladies and children. CHARGES REDUCED. Year begins Sept. 25, 1879. Rev. D. G. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., and Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principals.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st. (formerly 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 25. Thorough and complete course of studies in French and English. Address, as above, until Sept. 8, when Miss CHARBONNIER will be at home.

MADAME C. MEARS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, (founded 1840,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25, 1879; French is the language of the family and school; lectures in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French primary department. Mme. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st. Reopens Oct. 1. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary, secondary, and collegiate departments. Singing (solfège), drawing, painting, and needle-work included. Each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs. Reed.

THE MISSES GRAHAM (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green) will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, at No. 1 5th-av. This school, established in 1816, continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY. Worcester, Mass., begins its 24th year Sept. 10, 1879; rank, first class; teachers permanent; patronage always good; situation picturesque and healthful. Request circular for particulars. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NOS. 2 AND 4 EAST 50TH-ST., Central Park, (late No. 79 West 42d-st.,) the Rev. H. R. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal; boys carefully fitted for college or business; primary department; the 20th school year begins Sept. 15. Call or send for circular.

MRS. PARKS'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17; 12 young ladies or misses received in the family. Circulars on application. New-Brunswick, N. J.

YOUNG LADIES' AND BOYS' SCHOOL, BEAUtifully located at Finch's Home, Noroton, Conn.; full corps of teachers; terms, $150 per year; no extras. M. F. DAVIS, Principal.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST. The Misses JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 17. KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROUGH instruction; handsomely-furnished rooms; good table; home privileges; best references. Yonkers-on-Hudson. T. F. LEIGHTON, (Yale,) Principal.

MISS DE BRUYN KOPS AND MISS KEITH (formerly Mlle. N. D'Oremieulx and Miss Keith) will reopen their French Boarding and Day School, No. 277 Madison-av., corner 40th-st., Sept. 25, 1879.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE, ON THE HUDSON, 132d-st.—Studies in classical, commercial, and scientific departments resumed Monday, Sept. 1, 1879. BROTHER ANTHONY, Director.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Newburgh, N. Y., prepares boys for Yale specially. Circulars and "Hints to Parents" sent on application. Address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, (BRIDGEPORT, Conn.,) for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 17, 1879; preparation for college a specialty. Anna J. Stone, Mariana B. Slade, Cornelia Knowles Fitch.

MISS S. J. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. J. T. Benedict, will reopen the English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, KINDERHOOK, N. Y.—Fits for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools; $300 per annum. Send for catalogue to GEO. H. TAYLOR, A. M., Principal.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; no extras; open Sept. 10. Send for chromo of place and catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M.

DR. J. SACHS'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH and German School, No. 121 West 48th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

CADY & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLlege and Phonographic Institute, Union-square, reopens annually Sept. 1; low prices. Apply now.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—This first-class boarding-school for both sexes, begins 2d Sept. Rev. James Gilmour, Prin.

NO. 318 MADISON-AV.—THE MISSES CHADEAYNE will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies and little girls at Newburg, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 18.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, NO. 68 EAST 52D-ST., will reopen her Primary School and Kindergarten, Oct. 1, 1879. Kindergarten training-class Nov. 3.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

"THE ELMS" HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls, Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass. Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 15. Address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—A MILITARY boarding-school, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17. Refers to patrons. For circulars address Rev. C. D. RICE, Prin.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-school for young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Address the Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR 35 BOYS. G. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY, DARIEN, CONN., prepares girls for Smith, Vassar, Holyoke, and Wellesley, or graduates; board $200. Circulars at Scribner's.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 15; carpentry, Latin conversation, self-government, gymnastics.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, EAST 16TH-ST. AND Rutherford-place. Term opens 8th of 9th month.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Broadway and 32d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 8.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss Emily Nelson.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 27:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, George F. Martens, Esq., Referee, sold the six-story brick warehouse, with lot 25 by 100, No. 52 Leonard-st., south side, east of Church-st., for $1,000 over and above incumbrances amounting to about $26,256, to W. F. Syms, plaintiff; also, the five-story brick factory, with lot 25.2 by 47.9 by 25 by 45.6, Nos. 154 and 156 Chatham-st., north-west corner of Mulberry-st., sold for $2,000 over and above incumbrances amounting to $16,780, to same purchaser, and the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 25 by 92.11, on West 9th-st., south side, 248 feet west of Broadway, sold for $5,000, to Laura E. Legrave, plaintiff; leased May 1, 1873; ground rent $800 per annum.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Albert Roberts, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20x98.9, No. 344 East 33d-st., south side, 140 feet west of 1st-av., for $5,200, to Johanna B. Becker, plaintiff.

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Bunk, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 14.8 by 80, No. 151 East 87th-st., south side, 94.8 feet west of 3d-av., for $11,000, to Ellen S. Auchmuty, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

110th-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100.11; Alexander Roux and others to Adolph C. Mauger	$6,600
111th-st., s. s., 244.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.10x100.11; Henry Goodstein and wife to Samuel Well	5,000
73d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102.2; Ellen Schwaerzler and husband to Alexander Buckerus	20,000
74th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Arthur M. Soderbiom to Charles Harft	18,000
80th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Pedro Montella to Emma P. Montella	nom.
70th-st., n. s., 289 ft. w. of 2d-av., 36x100.5; James Wallace and others to Sarah Moran	10,250
21st-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 45x78.10; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company	22,000
88th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.8; also, 88th-st., n. s., 193.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26.10x100.8; M. Halloran to Charles Jones	900
79th-st., s. s., 111.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x200; D. Seymour, Referee, to George M. Miller	2,000
48th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x25, rear lot; Charles J. Osborn to George Opdyke	11,500
Essex-st., s. s., 51 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 18.2x50; Aug. Heinrich and wife to Louis Wallach	100
77th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x204.4 to 78th-st.; Francis J. Hotop and others to Fred U. C. Schack	8,000
94th-st., s. s., 171.10 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18.4x100.5; Caroline Wallach to Solomon Loeb	5,000
109th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x200 to 110th-st.; A. J. Hyatt and wife to William Johnston	15,530
74th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x51.2; Lewis L. Bais and wife to Agnes C. Hill	5,800
77th-st., s. s., 483 ft. w. of 9th-av., 43x102.2; Francis J. Hotop and others to Francis J. Hotop	8,000
86th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; William H. Banker to Evaline Banker, Trustee	nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

2d-av., No. 1,044; Robert Goelet to James Speidel, 2 years	$1,400

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bundstein, Amelia, to Charles Bundstein; w. s. Avenue C, s. of 13th-st., 5 years	$1,275
Bundstein, Amelia, to Henry Bundstein; same property, 5 years	925
Bundstein, Amelia, to Samuel Well; same property, 3 years	2,000
Donohue, James, and wife to Eliza Guggenheimer; n. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 81st-st., and also n. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 91st-st., 2 papers, 1 year	3,000
Feldman, Simon, to Dora F. Rosenberg; No. 178 Orchard-st.	2,000
Mott, Alexander H., and others, Executors, &c., to the Broadway Savings Institution; n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 60th-st., 3 years	45,000
Staaf, Frederick, and wife to P. Muller; No. 192 Broome-st., 5 years	4,000
Voege, Christian, and wife to George G. De Witt, Jr., and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 11th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years	11,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bronson, Willett, to William A. Bigelow	$15,000
Same to Same	nom.
Same to Same	10,000
Baddenstck, Charles A., to Max Danziger	1,800
Same to Same	1,300
Deane, John H., to William M. Isaacs	6,050
Haffer, John, and another to Morgan J. O'Brien	800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH-WEST CORNER of Madison-av. and 36th-st., an elegant full-size house, with or without the handsome furniture, with stable in rear; early possession.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HARLEM, 5TH-AV., 124TH AND 125TH STS.—Elegant new three-story and basement houses; cabinet trimmings; mirrors, &c.; complete in all details. Also, lot, 124th-st., 80 feet east of 5th-av. J. WELDE, on premises.

NOS. 50 AND 52 EAST 77TH-ST., 50 FEET EAST OF MADISON-AV.—Cabinet finish small four-story brown stone; new, and very convenient; No. 716 Madison-av.; finished by Pottier & Stymus; in perfect order. Apply on premises.

YOUR HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT WILL be registered free on our new printed list.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO.,
No. 4 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT RYE, N. Y.—RESIDENCE OF MRS. F. C. HILL at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 2:20 P. M.; fine house, with modern improvements, on high ground; 3½ acres of land; carriage-house, coachman's cottage, garden, fruit, shade, &c.; elegant locality; opposite Episcopal Church grounds; near other churches, schools, stores, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 50 minutes from 42d-st. by New-Haven Road; sale on premises; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage if required; train leaves 42d-st. at 2:20 P. M. on day of sale.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

"YOUR HOUSE" WILL BE REGISTERED free on my lists, printed daily.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 85 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

FLATS TO LET IN THE ROCKLAND, ON 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; very desirable.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN FIRST-class location, where owner's family would board and give privilege of other boarders. Address E. J. R., Box No. 50 Bellport, Long Island.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...Thursday, Aug. 28, 12 M.
STATE OF ALABAMA.........Thursday, Sept. 4, 9 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia....Aug. 30, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia...Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
Anchoria...Sept. 6, 8 A. M. | Circassia...Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
*Utopia...Aug. 30, 3 P. M. | California...Sept. 6, 8 A. M.
Steamers with a * do not carry passengers to London. Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.............Aug. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.................Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Thursday, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Sept. 20, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Thursday, Sept. 25, 1:30 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
MAIN.........Sat., Aug. 30 | ODER.........Sat., Sept. 13
MOSEL.........Sat., Sept. 6 | DONAU.........Sat., Sept. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin $100
Second cabin 60
Steerage 30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Sept. 3, 6:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier....Wednesday, Sept. 10, 12 noon.
SAINT LAURENT, Jouola......Wed., Sept. 17, 6 A. M.
Checks drawn on Crédit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....................TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.................TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 11 A. M.
MONTANA...................TUESDAY, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.
WYOMING...................TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA...................TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 4 P. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $65, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC....Capt. Perry, Saturday, Aug. 30, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC...Capt. Jennings, Thursday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC...Capt. Kennedy......Sat., Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
BOTHNIA....WED., Sept. 3 | OLYMPUS, WED., Sept. 10
*GALLIA....WED., Sept. 10 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 17
*NO STEERAGE.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING...Thurs., Aug. 28 | FRISIA.....Thurs., Sept. 11
SILESIA....Thurs., Sept. 4 | WIELAND, Thurs., Sept. 18
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia F'y, Jersey City.
SCHIEDAM..........................Saturday, Aug. 30
MAAS..............................Wednesday, Sept. 10
1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $28.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO. | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—
Erin....Sat., Aug. 30, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Sept. 6, 8:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks.)
Canada..Sept. 3, 6:30 A. M. | Holland.....Sept. 19, 12 M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $28. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.............Saturday, Aug. 30, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Saturday, Oct. 4, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.............Monday, Sept. 1, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
C. T. SEWELL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (New No. 35,) foot of Spring-st., at 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory.....Sat., Aug. 30
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.................Wednesday, Sept. 3
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. and G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 30
Steamer GULF STREAM..............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Sept. 4
CITY OF MERIDA........................Saturday, Sept. 6
CITY OF NEW-YORK......................Saturday, Sept. 20
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
S. S. City of Washington will leave from Pier 44 N. R.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE...WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.......SAT., Sept. 27
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA........................Thursday, Sept. 11
S. S. NIAGARA.........................Saturday, Sept. 20
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN
ELEVATED RAILWAY.
Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest Point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest Point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest Point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest Point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest Point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry for Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for Christopher-Street and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and East Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry for Hunter's Point.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Sixth-avenue entrance to Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
SIXTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.
SIXTY-NINTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
EIGHTY-FIRST-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
NINETY-THIRD-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-ST. AND NINTH-AV.
For up-town trains take east-side stations.
For down-town trains take west-side stations.
Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 104th-st. and 9th-av. alternately.
Sunday Trains from 12:30 P. M. till 12, midnight.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 7, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, with Drawing-room cars to Fort Edward, for Lake George, and to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo; also to Richfield Springs.
11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga special.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester, Niagara Falls, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Niagara Falls.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton and Watertown, and excepting Saturday and Sunday nights to Montreal via St. Albans. On Saturdays Montreal car leaves at 4 P. M.
11 P. M., Night Express, with Sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays, and 10 P. M. daily, Sundays included; due at Newport at 4:10 P. M., 8 P. M., and 5:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. and sleeping cars on 10 P. M. trains.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GRAND TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 7, 1879.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.
For Cape May, 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:50, 6:50, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.
Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 7, 1879.
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 6 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 3:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
On and after June 30 DIRECT CONNECTION will be made via
THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at Fox Point Wharf, Providence, at 5:30 A. M., will RUN THROUGH to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL PRINCIPAL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

GILMORE'S BAND AND LEVY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

PAIN'S LAST FIRE-WORKS, POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY, WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27, WEATHER PERMITTING, OTHERWISE THURSDAY.

Trains leave foot East 23d-st., (crossing the river via steamer Sylvan Grove,) 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:15 A. M. and half-hourly thereafter to 8:45 P. M.

Returning trains leave Manhattan Beach half-hourly for New-York via Greenpoint to 10:35 P. M.

Elevated Railroads run to South Ferry, connecting with steamer D. R. Martin, hourly from 9:25 A. M. to 8:25 P. M., via Bay Ridge.

Steamers Thomas Collyer and Twilight leave North River landings—From 22d-st., 9:10, 10:25 A. M., then hourly to 8:25 P. M. Leroy-st., 9:35 A. M., and hourly to 6:35 P. M. Pier No. 8, 9:55 A. M., and hourly to 6:55 P. M.

Returning trains leave Manhattan Beach for New-York, via Bay Ridge, half-hourly, to 10:40 P. M.

FORT LEE. FORT LEE. FORT LEE.
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
CONTERNO'S CELEBRATED MILITARY BAND.
ADAM SEIFERT, the well-known SOLO CORNETIST.
Every Afternoon and Evening.
Immense Improvements at Fort Lee on the Hudson.
THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.
LARGE HOTEL. SPACIOUS AND AIRY ROOMS.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT. POPULAR PRICES.
GRAND PAVILION, with Billiards, Bowling; also, Boating and Bathing, &c.; Electric Lights.
SUNDAY, JULY 20, ON AND AFTER, the FORT LEE PARK and STEAMBOAT CO.'S STEAMERS PLEASANT VALLEY, HAMPTON, and FORT LEE WILL LEAVE HOURLY DAILY AND SUNDAY
From Canal-st. | 24th-st. | 34th-st.
9 A. M. to | 9:10 A. M. to | 9:15 A. M. to
9 P. M. | 9:10 P. M. | 9:15 P. M.
Boats leave Fort Lee at 8, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5:30, 6:30, 8, and 10:15 P. M.
For PLEASANT VALLEY, EDGEWATER, AND SHADY SIDE landings, see card time-tables.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
Ferry-boat ABBIE leaves Manhattanville (130th-st.) for Fort Lee hourly from 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Fare, 10c.
EXCURSION PARTIES AT REDUCED RATES.

CONEY ISLAND.

WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.
Brooklyn Depot: 9TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST.
For the purpose of accommodating families desirous of visiting CONEY ISLAND during the day-time ON WEEK-DAYS, this company will, on and after FRIDAY, AUG. 1, 1879,
Sell EXCURSION TICKETS for LADIES ONLY AT 15 CENTS EACH,
and for CHILDREN, between the ages of 5 and 12 years, AT 10 CENTS EACH.
Children under 5 Years of Age FREE!
Such tickets will be good on all trains going to Coney Island from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., inclusive, and on all trains returning from Coney Island until 6 P. M.
Trains run HALF HOURLY until 1 P. M., and thereafter EVERY FIFTEEN MINUTES.
The BROOKLYN DEPOT can be reached by the following lines of horse cars: Park, Vanderbilt, and Ninth Avenues, from Fulton and Catharine Ferries.
Adams-Street, Boerum-Place, and Fifth-Avenue Line, from City Hall and South and Wall Street Ferries.
Hamilton Ferry, and Jay, Smith, and Ninth Street cars, transferring at 9th-av. and 15th-st., to cars of this Company, without extra charge.
ANDREW R. CULVER, President.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

Trains on the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railway, until further notice, will run half-hourly between FLATBUSH-AVENUE, (Long Island Depot,) Brooklyn, and BRIGHTON BEACH, from 6:30 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Trains will also leave
BEDFORD
(Franklin-avenue) half-hourly from 6:35 A. M. to 10:05 P. M. Last train from the Beach, 11 P. M. Commencing Wednesday, Aug. 27, all Flatbush-av. trains to and from Brighton will stop at Washington-Avenue Rapid Transit Station on Atlantic-av. to take up and deliver passengers.
The 6:30 and 7:30 A. M. trains from Flatbush-av., the 6:35 and 7:35 A. M. from Bedford, and the 6:55 and 7:55 A. M. from Brighton do not run on Sundays.
The DEPOTS can be reached via South and Wall Street Ferries by Atlantic and Fifth Avenue Car Lines, via Fulton Ferry by Flatbush-Avenue and Adams and Boerum Street Line, via Hamilton Ferry by South Brooklyn Central Line, via Grand and Roosevelt Ferries by Lee and Nostrand Avenue, Tompkins-Avenue, and Franklin-Avenue Lines. Extra trains will be run when travel requires it.
W. E. DORWIN, Superintendent.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THREE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY
By the magnificent excursion steamers
COLUMBIA AND GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leaving	COLUMBIA.		GRAND REPUBLIC
24th-st., North River	8:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leroy-st., North River	8:45 A. M.	1:45 P. M.	10:20 A. M.
Pier 2, nr. Bat'y N. R.	9:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	10:40 A. M.
Jewell's Wh'f, B'klyn	9:30 A. M.	2:15 P. M.	11:00 A. M.

Leave Rockaway 11 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.
FARE 35 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS ON ELEVATED ROADS WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

PLYMOUTH ROCK FOR LONG BRANCH.—Leaves foot of 22d-st., North River, 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, (Battery,) 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. FARE, round trip, only 50 CENTS. Pier tickets, 10 cents extra.

REGULAR EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, (allowing 3 hours for sight-seeing,) Cornwall, (2½ hours,) Newburg, (1½ hours,) by steamers C. VIBBARD and D. DREW. Trip tickets, $1. (See Albany Day Line advertisement.)

$405 TO PALESTINE AND RETURN!—Address for particulars, T. EDWARD BOND, No. 322 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

EXCURSIONS.

Pleasure! Safety! Economy!

GRAND BALL,

New Iron Pier, Coney Island.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND will give a

Grand Concert

on the New Iron Pier. A splendid covered promenade, 1,000 feet long and 50 feet wide, from which the entrance to New-York Bay and the Picturesque Shores of Coney Island are viewed, a treat once enjoyed long to be remembered.

TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE EVENING, COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK, BY A

Grand Ball

in the superb room especially designed for the purpose. A FULL BAND OF STRINGED INSTRUMENTS will furnish the music for the dances, alternating with GRAFULLA'S BAND for the Promenade.

An intermission of half an hour at 11 P. M.; the finale at 2 A. M.

BOATS WILL LEAVE at intervals until 3 A. M., and later if necessary. The boats furnish the surest and best way of getting to the pier.

COST OF THE ROUND TRIP, including admission to the pier, concert, and promenade, 50 CENTS, by any of the regular boats. (See time-table.)

ADMISSION TO THE BALL-ROOM, 50 CENTS ADDITIONAL.

REFRESHMENTS served on the cool balconies of the restaurant.

IN CASE OF BAD WEATHER THE BALL WILL BE POSTPONED BY A PUBLISHED NOTICE TO THAT EFFECT.

SEA BEACH ROUTE

TO
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND.

Steamers MORRISANIA and SYLVAN STREAM leave New-York, connecting with trains at Bay Ridge, as follows:
West Twenty-second-st.—9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:40, 1:45, 2:45, 3:40, 4:45, 5:40, 6:40, 7:45, 8:40 P. M.
West 10th-st.—9:38, 10:53, 11:53 A. M., 12:48, 1:53, 2:53, 3:48, 4:53, 5:48, 6:48, 7:53 P. M.
Communipaw—Connecting with C. R. R. of N. J., 10:05, 2:15, and 4:10 P. M.
Pier No. 1 North River, (stone pier,)—9:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:20, 5:15, 6:10, 7:10, 8:15 P. M.
"Harlem" steamers from Fulton Ferry—9:50, 11 A. M., 2:05, 4:05, 5, and 7 P. M.
Excursion tickets, 50c.; single trip, 30c.; children between 4 and 12 years of age, 15c.
Special arrangements made for excursions, &c. Office, Room No. 36 Coal and Iron Exchange.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily at 5:30 P. M., Sundays included, until Sept. 1, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st. Leave Brooklyn, via Annex, at 5 P. M., arrive at Boston at 6:50 A. M. Music on steamers every evening. Through tickets to principal points in New-England and Provinces, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, White Mountains, Mount Desert, &c.

Tickets and state-rooms can be secured at Nos. 239, 261, 271, 401, 526, 944, and 957 Broadway, at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, and at the office of the line, Pier No. 28 North River, and on board steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON.
First-class fare ONE DOLLAR. Tickets limited and good only on steamer leaving New-York on day of sale, and connecting trains leaving Newport at 5:30 A. M. Magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st. Tickets and state-rooms obtained ONLY at the office of the line, Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS
MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN,
RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT,
leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
State-rooms and tickets secured at Nos. 363, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets sold at all principal hotels and ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD and D. DREW.—Leave Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (from BROOKLYN by ANNEX BOAT at 8,) landing at Nyack Ferry, (West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, connecting by down boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage. SPECIAL TRAIN to and from Saratoga.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 25th	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 25th	1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th	10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th	2:30 P. M.
Wed'sday, 27th	11:00 A. M.	Wedn'sday, 27th	3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 28th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 29th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th	7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 31st	9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 31st	3:00 P. M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 23d	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 23d	7:00 P. M.
Monday, 25th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th	7:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 26th	7:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 27th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th	7:00 P. M.
Thursday, 28th	11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 28th	6:30 P. M.
Friday, 29th	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 28th	6:30 P. M.
Saturday, 30th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th	6:30 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON.
ONE DOLLAR TO WORCESTER.
Limited tickets, $1; good supper on the boats for 50 cents. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers of the NORWICH LINE leave same pier daily (week days) 5 P. M., Sundays, 5:30 P. M.,) for Boston, Worcester, &c., and for Portland and the White Mountains daily, except Saturdays.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 2 P. M., connecting with evening train on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3; Saratoga and return, $4 40.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

HO FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Only direct route. With fast and commodious steamers
ESCORT AND VANDERBILT.
Leaves DAILY (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 34 North River, FOOT OF HARRISON-ST., at 6 P. M.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (New No. 41) North River, Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. REDUCED FARE, 35 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

A.—NEW-BRUNSWICK BOAT, LANDING at Sayreville, South Amboy, Perth Amboy, Tottenville, Woodbridge, Rossville, and Star Landing. Steamer WYOMING, from foot Canal, every week-day at 3 P. M. Fare lower than any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE. Landing at New-Hamburg and Milton—Steamer ANDREW HARDER. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M., Pier 42, Canal-st., N. R. Fare, including berth, 50c.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOOR; also, single room; house and location unsurpassed. No. 9 West 30th-st.

NO. 13 WEST 29TH-ST., NEAR GILSEY HOUSE.—Newly-furnished rooms; breakfast if desired; house appointments first class.

NO. 20 WEST 25TH-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT rooms, with modern improvements, en suite or single; gentlemen only.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME FLOORS, without board, or private table; favorable terms by the year.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS en suite or single, all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., WEST, NO. 202.—Large, nicely-furnished front and back rooms; also, hall rooms connecting.

NO. 34 WEST 26TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM in private family; references given and required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING THEIR own house, just off of 5th-av., would like to make an arrangement with one family to furnish all the rooms they may require, with private dining-room and excellent table; house and appointments first class; highest references as to respectability and capability in making an attractive home. Address OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 302 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A SELECT PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING near 5th-av. and Windsor Hotel, would accommodate desirable party with rooms and board; private table if desired; all appointments are first-class. Address STERLING, Box No. 145, Times Office.

NO. 273 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—Elegant rooms, with board; private table only. Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON, from Newport, R. I.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST corner 31st-st.—An elegantly-furnished apartment on parlor floor to let, with private table; best of references.

NO. 6 EAST 33D-ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Private family; superior table. A suite of rooms, or single rooms to gentlemen; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single; breakfast, if desired; house and attendance first class; references. Private residence, No. 147 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY RESIDING No. 16 Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, have a fine large room to let to gentlemen, with or without board.

WITH BOARD—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of three rooms on second floor, also third floor, together or separately, with or without private table; reference. No. 58 West 47th-st.

NO. 41 WEST 29TH-ST., THREE DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second and third floors, en suite or singly, with excellent board and attendance; references.

NOS. 4 AND 6 WASHINGTON-PLACE, ST. JULIEN, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.—Elegant apartments, adapted for families; also, single rooms; house first class and best French table.

NO. 10 EAST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; reference.

NO. 118 EAST 28TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—FRONT suites, family and single rooms; superior board or private tables.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 TO 436 MADISON-AV., is prepared to make arrangements for Fall and Winter board.

NO. 32 WEST 38TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, with or without private table; unexceptionable references.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, singly or en suite; first-class board; single rooms for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.—SEVERAL ELEGANT floors, with or without private table; rooms singly or en suite; reference.

NO. 74 WEST 48TH-ST.—HANDSOME rooms, en suite or singly; rooms for gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 3 WEST 46TH-ST.—SECOND AND third floors, with or without private table; large rooms suitable for a party of gentlemen.

SUPERIOR BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS, with private French family; Protestant; references. No. 23 West 42d-st.

NO. 28 EAST 30TH.—SUITES OF ROOMS; private bath-rooms; with or without board; rooms for gentlemen; references.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., 61 WEST.—ROOMS, with board, for parties desiring the comforts of a refined home.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 620, BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—Apartments, with board; strictly first class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 741.—ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, for gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; private table if desired; also table board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board; reference exchanged.

NO. 3 PARK-AV.—ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR and other rooms, with or without private table, and unexceptionable board.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., EAST, NO. 104.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, with first-class board; references.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS on second and third floors, with excellent table; references.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST-ST.—ELEGANT APARTments in two large houses, with private table, if desired; also, single rooms; references.

NO. 135 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER OF 29th-st.—Third floor rooms, with board; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS GIVEN up housekeeping, a home for himself, wife, two children, (girls, 5 and 3 years,) and nurse; private family; positively no other boarders; references. Address C. E. M., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN OLD LADY, HER SON, daughter, and maid, a second floor, with board, and room up stairs for servant; location north of 34th-st. and south of 59th-st., between Madison and 6th avs. Address, with price for private table, if required, and full particulars, BOARD, Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—EARLY IN THE FALL, BY A GENtleman and wife, in a strictly private family, sitting room and bedroom, furnished, with board; central location; permanent if satisfactory; references exchanged. Address, stating lowest terms, C. V. S., Box No. 117 Times Office.

BOARD, WITH CONVENIENCE FOR FIRE, above 42d-st., New-York and Yorkville; $4 50. Address PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER, Box No. 602, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND babe, (1½ years,) board and room, between 14th and 50th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with references and terms, W. H. M., Box 176 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for Fall and Winter; fresh fruit, vegetables, milk, &c., from place a specialty; 40 acres ground; gas, water, wood fires in rooms, carriages, &c.
JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST POINT HOTEL.

(Government House.)
ON THE PARADE-GROUND.
GUARD MOUNT & DRESS-PARADE, 8 A. M.
EVENING DRESS-PARADE, 6:30 P. M.
ALBERT H. CRANEY.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Will remain open during the Fall months. Beautiful scenery, dry mountain air, chalybeate water, fine drives; old time prices. Send for circular to hotel or No. 1,337 Broadway, New-York.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Manager.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN-HOUSE,
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Beautifully located on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, one hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad; will remain open until November; terms moderate and accommodations first class. Send for circular.
GABUNA & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON'S ON THE HUDSON.
Open all the Fall; terms from $8 to $12. Address
GEO. F. GARRISON.

THE ELBERON WILL REMAIN OPEN until Oct. 15. C. T. JONES.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Great Eastern Gold Mining Company, No. 31 Broad-st.,
New-York, Aug. 27, 1879.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Sept. 15, at the office of the company. Transfer-books close on the 5th, and reopen on the 12th, proximo.
SILAS C. KAY, Secretary.

Office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company,
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 24, 1879.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (CECILIA BRANCH.)—Coupons from these bonds due Sept. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York.
W. BANNEY, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, Aug. 11, 1879.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, guaranteed by this company, due on the 1st of September next, will be paid on behalf of this company at maturity, or at any time previous thereto, at par and accrued interest, by Messrs. CHASE & ATKINS, No. 18 Broad-st., New-York.
C. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1, 1879, from the $120,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will be paid by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, on presentation, on and after 1st September, 1879, at the office of the Company, No. 63 William-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., Fiscal Agents.

LONG ISLAND CITY BONDS.—INTEREST on Long Island City bonds falling due Sept. 1, 1879, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Marine National Bank, New-York City, on and after that date.
JOHN R. MORRIS, City Treasurer.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. ENCHANTMENT.
E. G. GILMORE......................Lessee and Manager
WONDROUS SPECTACLE!!!
THE KIRALFY BROTHERS' new grand operatic spectacle, so long in preparation,
ENCHANTMENT,
will be presented in all its marvelous beauty, introducing celebrated English singers, renowned Italian ballet premières, and extraordinary specialty features, will be offered on next
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1879.
PRICES:
GENERAL ADMISSION......................FIFTY CENTS
Reserved seats in orchestra, orchestra circle, and front balcony, 50 cents extra; in balcony, 25 cents extra.
FAMILY CIRCLE......................TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.
PINAFORE ON DECK.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE GREAT CAST.
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

PARK THEATRE.
PRELIMINARY SEASON.
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 25, with the young and talented artist, Miss MARION DARCY, who will make her first appearance in New-York on the above date, in the new and emotional five-act play, entitled A LIVING STATUE, produced with new scenery, mechanical effects, incidental music, and a FIRST-CLASS STOCK COMPANY, including the well-known actor, Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK. Matinée, SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.

GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
This popular opera is performed every evening by a strong company of superior artists to
CROWDED HOUSES.
Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.
Aquarium opens daily at 8 A. M. with a magnificent display of OCEAN WONDERS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 29.
Welcome reception to E. P. WESTON,
the successful winner of the ASTLEY BELT.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART......................Proprietors
MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinée.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION AND GOVERNESS.—A REfined, educated lady, cheerful disposition, desires employment as lady's companion, governess to children, copyist, or amanuensis; no canvassing; best references; a family desiring the services of a thorough lady will find this a good opportunity. Address Y., 170 Front-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an American young woman in an American family; is neat and obliging; best City reference. Address R. T., Box No. 315 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 811 7th-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or light house-work; City or country. Call at No. 250 1st-av., saloon.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAIT ON AN INvalid Lady.—Best reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 323 East 26th-st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 459 7th-av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy young Welsh girl; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 53 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN WOMan as first cook; all kinds of cooking, bread, biscuits, and pastry; meats, soups, and jellies; no objections as a boarding-house, but a private family preferred; no objection to the country; best references. Call at No. 223 East 42d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MAKES ALL kinds of soups; excellent baker; would do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 499 6th-av., one flight up.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young girls in a private family; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address D. K., Box No. 304 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, one as cook and laundress; other as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at 230 East 29th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business in every branch; best City reference. Address R. N., Box No. 314 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN LATEly landed, to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 229 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French and American cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 44th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day; terms, $1; understands trimming and renovating. Address 201 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 228 5th-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman; thoroughly experienced in bringing up infant on the bottle, also in sickness; first-class City references; willing to go in the country or travel to any part. Address A. A., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—READY FOR ENGAGEMENT BY DAY, week, or month; first-class sick nurse; well educated; speaks English, French, and Russian fluently. Address No. 148 East 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS first-class infant's nurse; will take entire charge from birth or bring up on bottle; City reference. Call at No. 637 6th-av., two flights up.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class seamstress; cuts and fits; will assist with chamber work; City or country; best reference. Address G., Box No. 323 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties; best City references. Call at No. 1,183 2d-av., near 62d-st.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN; IS A GOOD LAUNdress; to do family washing at home. Call at No. 313 West 35th-st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day, washing and ironing, or house cleaning. Address Mrs. Cavan, No. 325 East 36th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FAITHFUL reliable single man, (Swiss Protestant;) experienced in City and country driving; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; country preferred; best reference from last employer in this City. Address John, Box No. 291 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS treatment and care of horses, carriages, &c.; strictly attentive to his duties; willing to be useful around the place; superior City references; City or country. Address D. T., Box No. 266 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to any part of the country; 12 years' best City reference. Call or address, for two days, N. S., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED YOUNG man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; strictly sober, and a careful driver; can do gardening if required; best of City and country references. Address C. L., No. 546 9th-av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; WILLing to assist in gardening; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address D., No. 125 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Scotchman; Protestant; understands his duties thoroughly; honest, sober, and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, W. B., Box No. 292 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; careful steady driver; can milk if required; good reference. Address, for two days, M. E., Box No. 328 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS man; married, no children; trustworthy, reliable, temperate, and obliging; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c. Address G. K., Box No. 1,105 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN; FULLY competent to take charge of a gentleman's establishment; is a thorough horseman; will make himself useful; City or country; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 1,460 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an Englishman; single; first-class driver and worker; good references. Address John, No. 114 5th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, MARried, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouse and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and general care of a first-class place; undoubted City reference for character and ability. Address Gardener, Box No. 312 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A SWISS AND WIFE, no incumbrance; man first-class gardener; understands all branches; rustic work; industrious, useful man; wife very handy in services; good cook, good references. Address, for two days, L. P., No. 207 Thompson-st., near Bleecker.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; FULLY COMPETENT in greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, and in tastefully laying out new places, &c.; is open for engagement; been awarded several prizes and diplomas at horticultural exhibitions. Address M. C. B., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A PROTestant man; understands his duties thoroughly; has several years' City reference. Address James, Box No. 325 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. AIMEE NEXT WEEK.
Lessee and Manager......................Mr. MAURICE GRAU
MONDAY, SEPT. 1, beginning of preliminary season, and AIMEE'S FINAL APPEARANCES in AMERICA.
Monday evening, Sept. 1......................LE PETIT DUC
Tuesday evening, Sept. 2...."Les Cloches de Corneville"
Wednesday evening, Sept. 3.......LA PETITE MARIEE
Thursday evening, Sept. 4......................Mme. FAVART
Friday evening, Sept. 5......................LA MARJOLAINE
Saturday matinée......................LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE
Saturday evening, Sept. 6..."La Boulangère a des Ecus"
Monday evening, Sept. 8......LA VIE PARISIENNE
TUESDAY, Sept. 9, AIMEE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
Prices, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50. Box-office open Thursday.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
OPENING NIGHT.
The new theatre under the management of Mr. BOUCICAULT will be open on THURSDAY next, Sept. 4, with a new drama in four acts,
RESCUED;
OR, A GIRL'S ROMANCE.
Characters by Messrs. Clayton, Clarke, Brougham, Murray, Devere, Herbert, Billings; Misses Coghlan, Gilman, Prescott, Rydings, Stockton, Kelsey, and Bush.
Box-office open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WALLACK'S. PRELIMINARY SEASON.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Engagement of the popular comedian,
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in G. F. Rowe's new comic drama in five acts,
WOLFERT'S ROOST;
Or, A LEGEND OF SLEEPY HOLLOW,
with new scenery, costumes, and appointments.
Mr. J. T. RAYMOND.........as.........ICHABOD CRANE

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
J. H. HAVERLY......................Proprietor and Manager
Every Evening this Week,
And at Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
THE COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY,
in the Beautiful and Highly Successful
Burlesque Extravaganza, THE MAGIC SLIPPER,
With Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY [illegible] as Cinderella de Boulevard.
Box-office open daily from 9 A. M.

KOSTER & BIAL,
23d-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING.
Musical Director......................RUDOLPH BIAL
Formerly Director of Kroll's Garden in Berlin.
Admission......................25 cents

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. | Opera-house, Broadway and 29th-st.
GRAND REOPENING
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS, with all the old favorites and new faces. Don't forget,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON BEACH FAIR GROUNDS,
CONEY ISLAND.
RACES MONDAY, Aug. 25, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.
Grand Match Race FRIDAY, Aug. 29, between BRAMBLE, MOLLIE McCARTY, and FORTUNA, FOR $4,000.
FOUR RACES ON TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Brighton Cup Race, $2,000, THURSDAY, Sept. 4.
Steeple-chase or Hurdle Race each day. Racing commences at 3 P. M. RACES three days a week until Nov. 1.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.

Port Huron and Lake Mich. Railroad Certificates.
Texas and Pacific Railroad Bonds and Stock.
Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds and Stock.
Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Extension Bonds.
New-Jersey Midland Railroad Bonds.
New-York and Oswego Railroad Bonds.
Boston and New-York Air Line Preferred Stock.
Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield R. R. 2d mort. bds.
St. Joseph and Western Railroad Bonds and Stock.
New-Haven, Middlet'n & Willimantic R. R. 1st mort. bds.
City of Atchison, Kansas, Bonds.
East Lincoln, Ill., 10 per cent. Bonds.
City, County, and Town Bonds of Western States.
Scioto Valley Railroad Stock.
WM. R. UTLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Holders of consolidated bonds can now deposit their bonds with either of the following depositories:
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK; MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-BEDFORD, MASS.; FIRST NATIONAL BANK, UTICA, N. Y., who will issue a negotiable certificate for the same.
FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
LOUIS SNOW, Jr.,
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E. H. FISH,
H. A. V. POST, Chairman.
} Purchasing Committee.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.
BANKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION; also, carried as long as required on a moderate margin. U. S. SECURITIES purchased and for sale at market rates, free of commission. ADVANCES made on collaterals. DEPOSITS received subject to check on demand. Four per cent. interest paid on all daily balances.
OUR OFFICE IS NEXT DOOR TO THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

S. F. GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Buy and sell, through the New-York Stock Exchange, all the active stocks, and also carry same on very moderate margins, as long as desired. They negotiate A 1 stock privileges at rates that afford large and frequent profits with very limited liability. Their explanatory circular and stock report, containing full particulars, are mailed free on application.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES are now open at the office of the FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 346 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON,
SAMUEL COOPER,
JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL,
} Commissioners.
New-York, Aug. 26, 1879.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—THE SHARES OF the Van De Water Gold and Silver Mining Company. Fullest information furnished at office of the company, Room No. 78, No. 115 Broadway.
Directors—Norvin Green, J. F. Casey, J. S. Haigh, and E. W. Andrews.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold.
NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST.
Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers.
Issues commercial and travelers' credits.
Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. SMITH and ASHER D. ENSIGN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John R. Smith, and Asher D. Ensign, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the tenth day of September, 1879, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 138 Fulton-street, Bennett Building, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, (when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the thirteenth day of August, 1879.
au14-law3wTh* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BUNKER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward H. Bunker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixth day of September, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the thirteenth day of August, 1879.
au14-law3wTh* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD D. KENDALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1879, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d August, 1879. SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.
au21-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,806.—In the matter of CRAMMOND KENNEDY, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons in interest to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
au21-law3wTh* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,932.—In the matter of JOHN OWEN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
Collamer & Coursen, Att'ys. au14-law3wTh*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN OBLIGING AND WILLING GIRL for general house-work in a family of two; must have good references; wages, $14. Apply at No. 2,418 Madison-av., second door from 131st-st., Harlem.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE; salary $75 to $100 per month and expenses; references required. LA BELLE M'F'G CO., Chicago.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS IMPORTING house, a first-class accountant. Address, with references, A. W. R., Box No. 142 Times Office.

BRINGING THE ASTLEY BELT

ARRIVAL OF WESTON, THE CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN.

HIS RECEPTION DOWN THE BAY AND IN THE CITY—NOT A GOOD OPINION OF NEWARK—TALKING ABOUT HIS WALK IN LONDON—WHY HE MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Edward Payson Weston, the last winner of the Astley belt, and champion pedestrian of the world, arrived in this City in the steam-ship Nevada yesterday, accompanied by his wife, three children, and a valet. His voyage from Europe was about one day longer than the usual time, on account of head winds and fogs, but he succeeded in crossing the Atlantic without suffering the pangs of sea-sickness. The managers of the Madison-Square Garden, in which Mr. Weston is advertised to walk next month, made some preparations for the champion pedestrian's reception, to bring him back to his native soil with considerable éclat, but the prearranged ovation proved a mild affair, compared with the cordial reception that Weston met from some thousands of the citizens of New-York. It had been announced that a steam-boat would leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, to meet the Nevada, and this left the recipients of invitations in delightful uncertainty whether to go to the Pier No. 46, at the foot of King-street, or the Pier No. 46 at the foot of Tenth-street, both of those localities, by an admirable arrangement, having piers of that number. The old pier, 46, at the foot of King-street, now No. 38, is the Williams & Guion pier, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning it was in the possession of a watchman and three or four longshoremen. The watchman said that he did not know of any steam-boat, but there might be one. By 8:30 about a score of persons with invitations had gathered on the pier, but there was no boat. Mr. C. D. Hess, one of the managers of the Madison-Square Garden, said that the steam-boat Harlem had been engaged from the Sea Beach Company, and that she would certainly be along by 9 o'clock. Six kegs of beer, two baskets of wine, and a basket of sandwiches, stood on the pier waiting to be put aboard the boat. At 9 o'clock, there was still no boat, and for the next hour or two Mr. Hess and some of his co-managers kept up a lively telephonic and telegraphic correspondence with various points, to hurry her up. At 11 o'clock neither the Nevada nor the steam-boat Harlem had been sighted. Mr. Hess said that he had paid the Sea Beach Company half the price for the boat, and she would certainly come. The "guests" were by this time resigned to their fate, and sat about the pier on the string-pieces. There seemed every probability that the pier would sail down the river before the Harlem came up. At about noon the Nevada was sighted off Fire Island, and the managers of the grand reception spent two hours more in wondering whether their boat would come. It was pretty evident by 2 o'clock, after six hours' waiting on the pier, that she would not, and then the funeral tug-boat William Fletcher was engaged. The six kegs of beer, the two baskets of wine, and the basket of sandwiches were put aboard the Fletcher, the guests and the reporters, well wearied with waiting, went aboard, and the tug steamed down the Bay.

The Fletcher, with the small party on board, sighted the Nevada, about two miles below the Upper Quarantine. The steam-ship was covered from stern to stem with flags of all nations, and as soon as the tug, flying the Williams and Guion colors, blew her whistle, the steamer's passengers crowded her side, and cheered. The two boats said "How do do" and "How are you" a few times with their whistles, and when they were within speaking distance the tug's passengers gave three cheers for the champion. One of the managers of the excursion proposed that Weston's health should be drank in beer within sight of the steamer's passengers. One of the principal guests suggested that wine would be a more fitting fluid with which to wash Weston back into America, but it was a beer picnic, and the beer theory prevailed. More cheers were given, and by this time the steamers were off Quarantine, waiting for the Health Officer to come out. Weston stood by the steamer's rail waving his hat to his friends. Nearly all the passengers of the tug boarded the steamer, the intention being to take Weston up to the City in triumph on the tug, but he declined the honor, preferring to finish the voyage in the steamer. While the Health Officer was making his rounds Weston brought out a new leather case containing the well-known belt, and this brought out another storm of cheers. Weston looks younger by some years than when he left this country, about four years ago. He was dressed yesterday in a low-crowned stiff black hat, black diagonal clothes, low shoes, displaying red stockings, and on his gold chain was a handsome, plain gold locket, that was given him by Sir John Astley, containing a miniature photograph of that gentleman. His fine gold watch was also a gift from Sir John Astley, and a number of Weston's other English admirers. His face was shaved smooth, giving him an almost boyish appearance, and the only indications of advancing age were the few gray hairs that showed themselves about his temples. The pedestrian welcomed his friends heartily, particularly the reporters, several of whom had been Weston's associates when he was a journalist. He soon had the whole party in the card-room, and it did not take him long to show that he is the same tireless man, both mentally and physically, that he was some years ago. He is never at rest for a minute, unless he is asleep. He was just about to begin a little talk, when Mr. Rufus F. Andrews and Mr. Hamilton Busby, who had arrived in a tug, entered the room.

"Oh, I'm awfully glad to see you," said Weston; "two of the best friends I have in New-York."

Weston was not enthusiastic over his return to New-York, no doubt remembering many failures he made in this City when he attempted, as he often did, feats that were then believed to be impossible. He has a habit of looking out of both eyes, and he looked with a smile upon the attentions that were showered upon him yesterday. He said, repeatedly: "Actions speak louder than words, but there's nothing succeeds like success, gentlemen. I have seen the time in this City when I could not borrow $25 to keep the Rink open another day when I was walking." It was as if he would have said: "This is all very well now, when I have the belt, but why didn't you help me then when I needed it? I was the same Weston then."

"I did not care to bring this belt back to New-York," Weston continued; "In fact, when I went away I had made up my mind not to walk any more in this City. While in many quarters I always received the kindest treatment here, in others I did not. There was a time when I would have considered it the proudest event of my life to bring this belt back to America, but I have got over that. Still, I am glad to bring it back, for the sake of my friends here. If I had had my way about it, this next walk would not be in New-York, but in Australia, but my wife and Sir John Astley overcame my wishes."

"One thing you can set down for a certainty," said Weston, "I will not walk in that Garden if smoking is allowed there. It is too hard on the lungs to breathe that foul atmosphere for six days, and I do not intend to do it, and Rowell will not walk if I do not.

"Whose make of shoes did I use in the London walk? I have no idea. I bought them and paid for them, as anybody would, without inquiring who made them. I did not train at all for the walk, and never trained an hour in my life. I was in perfect health when I went into that walk, and am now as sound as a dollar. I was shown every attention in England, and could not have been better treated if I had been a Prince. Sir John Astley is one of the kindest and noblest men I ever met.

"I must show you my watch," Weston continued. "Don't think that this is the Newark watch, for it isn't. Oh, no, this is not the Newark watch. I have no Newark property about me. You've heard of the Newark watch, I suppose? After I walked there, the Mayor told me that he and some of the prominent citizens had been appointed a committee to present me with a gold watch as a memento of my long walk. I heard nothing more of it for about a month, and then I met the Mayor one day, and he told me the watch was being prepared, and was almost ready; I told him it was no matter, I was satisfied with what I had done. A few weeks after that one of the 'prominent citizens' said to me, 'I don't know about that watch; there was a little dispute about the figures, you know.' One old Newark citizen said to me, 'You ought to come here and live, Weston; this is a splendid place to live.' Yes; it is. If I owned a house in perdition and another in Newark, I'd rent the Newark house.

"About the next walk? Well, I have nothing to say about that. I shall do my best, whatever that may be. How many miles will I make? I'll try to make a good many. I do not care to say anything about the profits of the London walk, as that would not interest the public."

The Customs officers came in, and Weston signed his declaration, the champion belt having gone ashore in the tug. He exhibited his pretty little children with great pride, and talked over happenings in New-York during his absence. The steamer at last reached her pier, and so did the tug; and the six kegs of beer (minus one,) the two baskets of champagne, and part of the basket of sandwiches were sent back to the Madison-Square Garden, whence they came. A great crowd had gathered on or about the pier to welcome the victorious pedestrian. Several thousand persons waited, outside the gates, and several hundred were on the pier, all anxious to catch an early glimpse of the walker. The luggage, the family, and the valet being safely landed, were driven in a carriage to the Rossmore Hotel, Mr. Weston being closely followed and loudly cheered by the crowd, as the coach slowly made its way through. The carriage was followed by the Rossmore Hotel coach, in which were the gentlemen who composed the party on the tug. Among these were Mr. Leonard Grover, the dramatist, and Dr. O. E. Snyder, of Brooklyn, Weston's brother-in-law. Arrived at the hotel, Mr. Hess spent some time in posting Mr. Weston as to what he was to say further to the reporters, and particularly as to what he was not to say. Pending Mr. Weston's arrival in the parlor, the same gentleman explained at length to the reporters exactly what Mr. Weston intended to say when he said exactly the opposite and fixed everything very nicely. Weston, however, was fully able to speak for himself, and was not, as he said, anything of a hypocrite. With the group seated around him, he sat down in a little rocking-chair and, rocking rapidly, told some stories about his adventures in England.

"Before the big walk in London," Weston said, "I went to Sir John Astley and asked him to put up the £100 entrance fee for me. 'My dear boy,' said he, 'why not let well enough alone? No walker can compete with these runners, and I'm not going to let you throw £100 away in that way. I'll lend you £100 for anything else, but not to waste on this walk.' I did not say any more about it to him, but entered myself for the race. While I was in this country I never believed that running could hold out against walking; but when I saw the easy pace of some of these runners, I changed my mind. Some of them ran at a ten-mile gait with less apparent exertion than a man makes in walking four miles an hour."

"You want to know," he continued, "whether this walk is going to be 'square?' I have been accused of making unfair walks, but I will give any man $100 for every inch he can prove I claimed without making it. I never made an unfair walk in my life, and would not degrade myself by thinking of such a thing. As to the running, I like it. I fell accidentally into an easy, running pace, just as I did in walking. I never ran a mile in my life till a month before the last London race. I hardly knew that I could run. I made an assignment in England, and I will tell you why. One man has been persecuting me for years. I owed him $350, but he claimed $420. I offered him the $350 half a dozen times, but he would not take it. He said that he would have the $420 or ruin me, and his persecutions followed me to England. He has persecuted me for 12 years, and it has cost me over $15,000, but he hasn't got that money yet, and I don't think he will. Dr. Newman, of New-York, preached a sermon about the 'brutality' of walking matches. I have walked 58,000 miles in the last 14 years, and I don't look much like a used-up man, do I? If the ministers would pay more attention to theology, and less to walking-matches, there would be fewer ministerial scandals."

Weston presents a marked contrast to the English pedestrians who have visited this country. In his shining suit of black he has almost a clerical appearance, and no stranger would take him for an athlete of any sort. He says that he will remain in the Rossmore Hotel till Saturday night, and will then retire into oblivion until the beginning of the walking-match.

ROWELL IN NEW-YORK AGAIN.

NOT IN VERY GOOD CONDITION, BUT HE WILL WALK TO WIN.

Charles Rowell, the English pedestrian, whose triumph at Gilmore's Garden on his last visit here gave him a commanding reputation for muscle and endurance, arrived in this City by the Bothnia yesterday. He is accompanied by his trainer, Charles Barnsley, and was met at the Cunard wharf by Mr. Hamilton Busby, of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, and Mr. Brockway, of the Ashland House, where he will remain while in this City. He comes to take part in the international tournament which is announced to begin at Gilmore's Garden on Sept. 22, and will put himself in training immediately for what he anticipates will be the hardest struggle of his life—the struggle to win, against Weston, of whose recent performance in England he speaks in the highest terms. He was found lounging in the hotel office yesterday afternoon, waiting for his trainer to take a walk with him, and he had but a few minutes to spend for an interview. His physical appearance is moderately good, although his face is thinner and more sallow than it was six months ago, and his eyes have a weary and haggard expression that is scarcely in harmony with his easy and rather phlegmatic temperament. His shoulders are not broad, and at first glance he appears to be deficient in the heart and lung power essential to great endurance. But his great depth of chest corrects this impression on second thought, and one mentally registers him as a hard antagonist to beat in a long race. This last conclusion is rendered indubitable by the easy and supple movement of his compact and splendidly muscular limbs. To the stereotyped salutation respecting his health, by no means superfluous when estimating the prospects of a pedestrian, Rowell replied that he was in excellent condition. But the boat had been crowded so that there had been no opportunity for training. His feet have troubled him of late, being tender, easily blistered, and not sufficiently hardened by exercise. In ordinary life he wears soft, thin-soled shoes, and this custom, though contributing to ease of movement, impairs the resistance of the foot, and renders the skin moist and subject to bruise and blister. Owing to this trouble with his feet, Rowell has done very little walking since his contest in this country, and was prevented from starting in the recent London race. As it has been intimated that his inability to start on that occasion was "an understood thing," his own explanation of the affair may be interesting to his American admirers. "I had blistered one heel by wearing a pair of old shoes," he said, "and a day or two before the opening I put on a new pair. Something in the leather acted like a poison on the blister, and made me so lame that it would have been folly to start against a man like Weston, who was in first-class condition. I shall start this time, though, and I mean to win, feet or no feet." Rowell's general condition is not very good. He feels very well, he says, but the voyage was a rough one, and he has had no exercise of any consequence. He will recover from this in a day or two, however, and lose the fatigued expression that his countenance wore on landing.

Of course, the important question was what he thought of the coming contest, and he is cautious about committing himself further than by saying that he means to win. With the present entries, he regards Weston as his most formidable competitor, having studied his style of walking in London, and believing that he can cover more miles with a given muscular outlay than any man in the party. Ennis walks well, but his liability to nausea and cramps renders him uncertain of success. What qualities Hazael may develop cannot be predicted. He has done good work, and is highly regarded by English sportsmen; but he has not yet distinguished himself in an important test of endurance. Although his arrangements are not yet fully completed, and he cannot speak with certainty on that point, it is Rowell's present intention to train at the Central Park. If his walking there should attract too large a crowd for his convenience, he will seek out some quiet nook in the country and finish his training out of town. It is no easy matter to find a good place for such exercises, however, simple as it seems; for a track or section of road-way must possess certain properties of solidity, combined with elasticity, in order to form a good training-ground. Gravel, even when well leveled and covered, yields unequally under the pressure of the foot, and sandy soils are deficient in elasticity. Besides, as he is to train for the Gilmore's Garden track, it is necessary that the conditions there represented should be reproduced as accurately as possible in the training ground.

BADLY-FRIGHTENED STEERS.

A HERD STAMPEDED UP TOWN—A CHILD INJURED—A STRAY STEER SHOT.

At 9:30 yesterday morning the boat Stevens made a landing at the foot of West Forty-sixth-street, North River, just below the slaughter-house of Patrick Costello, having on board 52 Texas steers, consigned to Costello. They were in charge of a drover called Bradley, whose first name nobody in the vicinity seems to know. On the wharf, when the boat was made fast, were a score of young gamins and a small dog. The steers were driven from the boat in groups of 10 or 12 at a time, and when one batch had been safely corraled in the slaughter-house, another was put in motion. It is alleged by Mr. Costello that the boys threw pieces of coal and stones at the cattle, and by a policeman that the dog barked at them. Whatever the cause, about a dozen of the steers stampeded, and, followed by a hooting and yelling mob of boys and the dog, rushed wildly up Forty-sixth-street. The drover, Bradley, mounted a horse and pursued them. Pedestrians scattered to the right and left; bare-legged children, who were playing in the street, were caught hurriedly up by frightened parents, and doors were slammed with a vigor not usually exhibited. At Tenth-avenue the herd turned southward. At this moment, Matilda Taylor, of No. 414 West Fifty-third-street, a child of 8 years, was crossing the avenue, and one of the steers, which seemed to be rather frightened than infuriated, struck her in passing and knocked her down. She was picked up and carried home. She was very much frightened but not seriously hurt.

The herd rushed wildly down Tenth-avenue, with the drover, Bradley, in hot pursuit. There was excitement and agitation along the route, and one lady fainted away as the brutes ran by, but nobody was hurt, and not even a horse was gored. At Forty-second-street the steers turned to cross-town. The alarm, however, had preceded them, and when they reached Eighth-avenue they found a solid body of policemen and citizens stretched across the street confronting them. They stopped at once. Drover Bradley came up and turned them, and they marched back to the slaughter-house in Forty-sixth-street as meekly as so many lambs.

A stray steer made his appearance near Augustus Braun's swimming bath, at the foot of East Sixty-sixth-street, and was driven into an inclosure by Officer Henry M. Peck, of the Fifty-ninth-Street Police, who killed him with one shot of his revolver. As Mr. Costello asserts that he received back the full number of steers due him, this beast is supposed to be the one seen in Central Park on Tuesday.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

There were 14 complaints by citizens against policemen on the calendar of the Police trials before Commissioner French yesterday. Hearings upon several of them were postponed because the complainants and witnesses did not appear. Patrolman Marron, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was charged with having, on the 26th ult., assaulted Timothy Curtin, a Deputy Sheriff attached to the Tax Office, and with having threatened to shoot him. It was alleged on the part of the prosecution that on the night in question Patrolman Flood, of the Twenty-first Precinct, had arrested a drunken man at Third-avenue and Forty-second-street and had had a great deal of trouble with him. Curtin went to his assistance, and they were assaulted by a crowd of ruffians, who threw stones and other missiles at them. Marron, who was in citizen's dress, came up, and, without any cause, struck Curtin twice on the head with his "billy," and, drawing his pistol, threatened to shoot him. In his defense the accused denied that he struck Curtin or had drawn his pistol. Many witnesses were examined, and the testimony was of a very contradictory nature. The case was referred to the board for decision.

CLEAR STREETS PROMISED

PROMPT ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ENCOURAGING EFFECT OF JUDGE VAN VORST'S DECISION—OVER TWO HUNDRED OBSTRUCTORS TO BE SUMMARILY ORDERED TO QUIT—ENORMOUS EXTENT OF THE EVIL.

The decision of Judge Van Vorst, published yesterday, holding that street obstructions and incumbrances, even though authorized by the Board of Aldermen, are illegal, was received with amazement and alarm by the keepers of sidewalk booths in the neighborhood of Washington Market, and by others whose business is carried on in defiance of the right of the public to free and clear thoroughfares. Generally, however, the decision was regarded as an important step in the right direction. It was admitted that the average Alderman is not exactly the kind of person to be intrusted with the power to decree whether or not this street or that should be made the place of deposit of an unsavory or obstructing stand, and attention was recalled to the arrogance shown by the Common Council at the time of their indictment in the case of the newsboy, Butler, last year. The prosecution in that case failed, and it was thought that the evil of street obstructions was one that could not be properly met under the existing laws, as a conflict of authority was sure to result whenever an effort was made to remove the unsightly shanties and booths obstructing the approaches to the most important of the City's markets, or, in fact, to remove any street obstructions where political influence could be brought to bear against the efforts of the City's officers.

The various kinds of obstructions met with, and the color of authority under which it was sought to sustain the existence of many, were recently pointed out in THE TIMES. The Bureau of Incumbrances, a branch of the Department of Public Works, having charge of the subject under discussion, has been in receipt of numerous complaints for years, and has generally acted as efficiently as the funds at its command would allow; but its efforts were rendered nugatory by reason of the many permits for street obstructions which the Aldermen persisted in granting. Street after street was thus narrowed, important thoroughfares were rendered almost impassable, and there was apparently no power lodged anywhere which could be relied on to put a stop to the growing nuisance. Respectable shopkeepers, finding that much of their trade was being diverted to the sidewalk vendors by reason of the large and open displays of wares made by the latter, adopted the same tactics in order to reach the same class of purchasers, and aggravated the evil from which they were at first the principal sufferers. Horses and carts continued to be backed up on the sidewalk, obstructing it for hours, and compelling pedestrians to take the middle of the street in order to pass by; carts were and are left in the streets at night, blocking up the thoroughfares, and effectually preventing any proper cleaning of them, and other aggravated nuisances of a similar character have been patiently borne with. But that the people did not submit to these things supinely is shown by the fact that over 3,600 complaints were lodged with the Bureau of Incumbrances last year. The Mayor, also recognizing the greatness of the evil, has repeatedly exercised the veto power to check the Aldermen in their rash endeavors to vote away for political reasons the occupancy of important streets.

The Commissioner of Public Works and the Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances have only been waiting for the decision of Judge Van Vorst to begin operations, and were already taking steps yesterday to put a stop to some of the nuisances complained of. As shown above, the greatest difficulty in this respect met with by the Department of Public Works has been with regard to the market obstructions. The faithful adherents of Tammany who have charge of the markets insist that the streets in the "market limits" are under their control, and they have permitted meat-stands, booths, fruit-baskets, &c., to be placed in such a way as to force persons in many cases to walk in single file along the sidewalks. Even under such circumstances there was danger of running against "chunks" of meat, "garden sass," or other disagreeable clothes brushes. Commissioner Campbell, with a view to beginning operations at once, under Judge Van Vorst's decision, made a tour through Vesey and the adjoining streets yesterday. He found the sidewalks, &c., very much incumbered, especially on Vesey-street, between New Church and West streets. Returning to the City Hall, the Commissioner sent Inspectors Brice and Mooney to get the names of all persons occupying stands or booths, or having baskets full of wares exposed for sale on the sidewalks in the vicinity of the market. The Inspectors were directed to prepare and serve notices on all such persons to vacate the premises occupied by them within 24 hours, under penalty of summary removal. The names of 200 persons were collected by the inspectors, and all the obstructors of the sidewalks will be served with notices to quit. Seventy-five such notices will be sent out to-day, and, unless the offenders leave their wonted haunts by Saturday, their stands will be raided on by the inspectors and their wares will be taken to the corporation yard—an institution corresponding to the "pound" of a town. This will be only one of many raids. A beginning will be made this morning by an attempt to remove the wagons on New-Chambers-street.

Officer McCormack, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who is detailed for patrol duty around Washington Market, explained yesterday afternoon to the TIMES reporter what he had learned of the methods whereby the curbstone traffic is conducted. A person desirous of establishing a stand on the sidewalk first obtains the consent of the storekeeper in front of whose premises the stand is to be located. This consent is generally obtained by the payment of a stipulated sum per week, the amount of the rent—if rent it can be called—depending on the value of the business and the amount of space to be occupied. Armed with such a consent, the would-be stand-holder applies to the Clerk of the Market and obtains the latter's permission, paying 25 cents per day for the same. As a case in point, the officer mentioned a prominent tea-dealer, in front of whose store are 10 stands which pay an aggregate of about $40 per week. Inside of the stoop line on the same premises are several butter and cheese and meat stalls having cellar accommodations. The proprietors of these places pay a rent of from $1,000 to $1,100 per year. Besides these there are the "squatters," who carry their wares in baskets, pay no rent, and when driven from one place speedily rush to another. Then, again, come the hand-cart men, who trundle what they have for sale in the vehicles from which they take their name. The common bond of union between all these is the fact that they obstruct and narrow the street in defiance of law.

NEW METHODS OF DEALING IN GRAIN.

The Committee on Grain, of the Produce Exchange, have prepared the necessary amendments to adapt the rules of the trade to the cental system, and the amendments will be acted upon at a meeting to be held to-day. Rule 2 is amended so as to extend the time for establishing the grades of grain to "August or September." The following substitutions of standard quantities are made: "3,000 centals" of grain other than oats, and "1,600 centals" of oats for "5,000 bushels;" "4,800 centals" for "8,000 bushels" of grain other than oats, and "3,200 centals" for "10,000 bushels" of oats; "ten-one hundredths" of a cent for "one-quarter" of a cent; "2,400 centals" of wheat and "1,250 centals" of oats for "4,000 bushels;" "15 cents per cental" margin on wheat, rye, and barley, for "10 cents per bushel;" "10 cents per cental" margin on corn and oats, for "5 cents per bushel;" "twenty-one one-hundredths of 1 cent per cental" demurrage for "one-eighth of 1 cent per bushel;" "7 centals per 450 centals" for "12 bushels per 1,000 bushels;" and the word "centals" for the word "bushels" wherever found. At the calls of grain offers to buy or sell shall be understood to be in lots of 4,800 centals of grain other than oats, or 3,200 centals of oats. The price shall be per cental, and in fractions of not less than 10-100 of a cent. Rule 28 is amended so that on all deliveries of grain afloat, buyers shall pay all delivery expenses, except customary towing. The agreement with the railroad companies is amended, so as to give the selection of one member of the Arbitration Committee to the owner or receiver of the grain in dispute, instead of the President of the Exchange. The Committee on Grain is given power over the salaries or fees of the deputy inspectors of grain.

THE SUICIDE OF NATHAN MAYER.

Coroner Wiggins, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Nathan Mayer, the Walker-street merchant, which was found hanging from a tree in Weehawken a few days ago. The only member of the family of the unfortunate man who was present at the investigation was Daniel Rosenbaum, Mayer's father-in-law. Ivan Applegate and Alexander J. Love testified to the finding of the body, and to the fact that besides the gold watch and chain and the letters, $30 in money was found in his pockets. Daniel Rosenbaum, the father-in-law of Mr. Mayer, testified that on the 1st inst. he loaned Mr. Mayer $1,000, and he afterward loaned him $800; he would have lent him more if he had asked for it; he had no suspicion that his son-in-law's business was embarrassed, and knew of no reason for the suicide. The verdict was that Mr. Mayer had committed suicide while temporarily insane.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Belknap & Sullivan do business as lightning-rod manufacturers at No. 1,693 Broadway. Yesterday Belknap was arrested on a dispatch from Police Superintendent McKenna, of Troy, charging him with forgery. His partner was also wanted. Sullivan was not to be found, but a judicious questioning of Belknap elicited the fact that he was at Taylor's saloon, at the Erie depot, Jersey City, waiting for Belknap. The case was given to Detectives King and Cunningham, who went to Jersey City, where they obtained the assistance of Officer Kiernan. The three went to Taylor's, where they succeeded in capturing Sullivan without much trouble, though he refused to go to New-York without a requisition, and is now detained at Police Head-quarters to await one. Baldwin and Sullivan, it is alleged, travel about the country, selling lightning-rods to the farmers and taking notes in payment. It is said to have been their practice to increase the sums called for on these notes, and then dispose of them to other persons. It is also charged that they have committed forgeries.

THE MONMOUTH PARK MEETING.

SIX EXCITING CONTESTS PROMISED, ONE OF THEM A HEAT RACE.

A glance at the programme for this, the third day of the meeting at Monmouth Park, will satisfy the advocates of good racing, for the six races to be decided present closely-matched fields of horses, and numerous enough to give the speculative element full scope. To begin with, the Meet and Chandon Stakes, for 2-year olds has in it 10 youngsters of high lineage. They are Pierre Lorillard's Victory, recently purchased at a high figure; Mr. Purdy's Paratonnerre, by Macaroon; Mr. Belmont's Beata and Carita, by Ill Used; D. D. Withers's filly by Macaroon, and colt by King Ernest; Mr. Astor's Diana, by Glenelg, and Fernelliffe, by Leamington; and George Lorillard's Grenada, by King Alfonso, and Kingcraft, by King Ernest. The conditions of the stake are $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second; three-quarters of a mile. There are penalties for winners, and Grenada will be obliged to take up 5 pounds extra, which will make the race a close one. The second race will be the West End Hotel Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added by the West End Hotel, the second to get $200; one mile and a half. Penalties have been introduced in this stake also. Of the 25 nominations, 7 are announced as starters. These are J. McMahon's Scotilla, by Bonnie Scotland; George L. Lorillard's Ferida, by imp. Glenelg; H. P. McGrath's Audax, by Tom Bowling, and Wissahicon, by Leamington; August Belmont's Fiddlestring, by Kingfisher; W. Astor's Lulu, by Harry Bassett; and D. D. Withers's Belinda, by Glenelg. As Ferida will be compelled to carry 5 pounds extra, she will have to be much better than she was at Saratoga to win. The third race will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $600 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; one mile and five furlongs. From the disposition of the weights and the character of the horses which accepted, the contest must necessarily be of a very exciting nature, especially as all of them have been over the course, and have shown their ability to stay. They are General Phillips, to carry 112 pounds; Brother to Grinstead, (who has been long enough on the turf to be named,) 102 pounds; Loulanier, 103 pounds; Hampton, 108 pounds; Bill Dillon, 108 pounds, and Invermore, 103 pounds. It will doubtless be the grand struggle of the day. The fourth race will be one of mile heats, for a purse of $500, with penalties and allowances, and only two have entered—D. J. Crouse's Jericho and Pierre Lorillard's Bonnie Oaks. As the latter did not show any racing form on Tuesday, it is hardly possible that he can prove a match for so game a colt as Jericho has shown himself to be. The fifth is a selling race, for a purse of $300, with the usual allowances, one mile and one-eighth, the entries for which are George Lorillard's Una, 3 years, 93 pounds; Frank Stearns's Virginian, 98 pounds; O. O. West's Speculation, 3 years, 93 pounds; August Belmont's Susquehanna, 109 pounds; F. M. Hall's Eunice, 3 years, 93 pounds; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s Jackscrew, 4 years, 93 pounds, and James Kelly's Pilot, 4 years, 93 pounds. It is hard to pick the winner from such a lot, outside of Una, for she will be the favorite at the post. She is uncertain at times, however, as on the first day of the meeting.

The sport will close with a handicap hurdle-race, for a purse of $600, of which $100 to the second horse; one mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. The entries are Deadhead, with 150 pounds; Dandy, 140 pounds; Judith, 140 pounds; Coronet, 154 pounds; Demonstration, 140 pounds, and Redding, 144 pounds. The boats leave Pier No. 8 North River at 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.

HIGH SCORES AT CREEDMOOR.

SUCCESS OF THE ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE RANGE A POPULAR ONE.

Creedmoor range was gay with flags and streamers yesterday, presenting a more lively appearance than it has worn since the Autumn meeting last year. Near the entrance to the grounds the neatly-laid-out camp of the "regulars" attracted much attention. It is occupied by a detachment from Governor's Island from which a team is to be selected to represent the Department of the Atlantic in the military matches at the Fall tournament next month, particularly in the contest open to soldiers from all parts of the world for a trophy presented by Judge Hilton for annual competition. Adjoining is the head-quarters of Gen. Molineux, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn. It consists of a succession of roomy tents, in front of which, from a tall mast, floated yesterday the national colors and the brigade insignia. The broad range was in excellent condition for shooting, the green lawn having been closely shorn. The weather was cool, and the sky overcast during the greater part of the day, giving that gray light so favorable to fine shooting. There were about 1,000 persons present, including riflemen and spectators, many of the latter being ladies. Major-Gen. Hancock and several members of his staff, accompanied by a party of ladies, visited the range in the afternoon.

The occasion of the assemblage was the result of an experiment made by Capt. Charles F. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Seventh Regiment. He was the executive officer of the last Spring prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, which was anything but a brilliant success, owing, as he thought, to the lack of attractive prizes. He favored matches at popular distances, in which a large number of prizes of real intrinsic value should be offered, and, having obtained the consent of the Directors of the National Rifle Association, he organized a meeting on that basis. There were 500 original entries in the contest, in which every regiment and nearly every club in this City and Brooklyn were represented. Two additional entries upon a renewal of entrance fees being allowed, the total number was swelled to 900. Ninety-one prizes, including a variety of articles useful to sportsmen, and life and annual memberships in the National Rifle Association, subscriptions to the *Forest and Stream* and other sporting journals, were offered. The conditions were: distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each range. The General Inspector of Rifle Practice issued an order providing that as these were the ranges at which the State marksmen's badges are competed for, those members of regiments in this State who should score 25 or more points out of a possible 50 would be entitled to the trophies, without reference to their regular practice with their regiments. Many of the competitors, therefore, whose scores did not gain for them one of yesterday's prizes, obtained certificates entitling them to the State marksmen's badges.

The pool-targets were opened at 8 o'clock, and were extensively patronized all day. The match began at 9 o'clock. A strong head wind was blowing, but it was not unsteady, and shifted but slightly until 3 P. M., when it died away. After that hour some excellent scores were made by those who had not put in their extra entries earlier in the day. The habitués of the range were fortunate in this respect, and consequently carried off the leading prizes. Competitors using sporting and special military rifles were handicapped one shot at 500 yards. This placed the members of the National Guard of this State, who use rifles of larger calibre, on an equal footing with them, and there was no growling. The officers conducting the match were Capt. Robbins, executive officer; E. W. Price, statistical officer; and Col. George D. Scott and Capt. James L. Price, range officers. Following are the scores of the prize-winners, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

J. E. Mallery, 44; H. Lloyd, 44; Charles Krebs, 44; W. J. Underwood, Jr., 43; Benjamin Blue, 43; A. E. Van Hersen, 43; J. Turner, 42; Sergt. Doolan, 42; F. W. Price, 42; D. Nevins, 42; W. H. De War, 42; F. J. Donaldson, 42; G. D. Galliard, 42; J. L. Thompson, 42; G. J. Howard, 42; J. W. Hale, 41; J. Cavanagh, 41; C. J. Talco, 41; James Moore, 41; Frederick Alger, 41; D. Geary, 41; C. Heizman, 41; J. B. Frothingham, 40; Hassell Nutt, 40; O. R. Prindle, 40; James Ferguson, 40; Lieut. Scriven, 40; James Robertson, 40; J. P. McHugh, 40; Henry Walters, 40; William Corson, 40; Lieut. J. Clay, 40; N. O'Donnell, 40; J. H. Slack, 40; Joseph Daly, 40; Lieut. Van Vliet, 40; A. T. Decker, 40; J. K. Green, 40; J. W. Gardner, 40; Capt. H. B. Rogers, 40; W. A French, 40; C. H. Eagle, 40; Lieut. E. Griffen, 40; J. Myers, 39; John Corry, 39; Charles Renand, 39; J. E. Haigh, 39; J. H. Stearns, 39; E. Barker, 39; S. Jones, 39; G. E. Hogg, 39; Capt. J. L. Price, 39; John L. Batchelder, 39; J. Myers, 39; Dr. Dudley, 39; F. C. McLewen, 38; H. T. Lockwood, 38; W. A. Bryant, 38; Lieut. Daur, 38; E. K. Lewis, 38; Lieut. Gale, 38; F. P. L. De Groot, 38; A. Stroh, 38; W. Murray, 38; John Gillies, 38; Corp. Dovle, 38; A. Hicks, 38; Col. J. H. Cowperthwait, 37; W. N. Walker, 37; Lieut. McNeil, 37; O. H. Decumbus, 37; John Brown, 37; M. P. Ross, 37; T. J. Dolan, 37; J. Wettje, 37; W. T. Miller, 37; D. Chauncey, Jr., 37; Col. Scott, 37; Major J. Holland, 37; A. J. Howlett, 37; J. S. Conlin, 37; J. Le Boutillier, 37; David Trotter, 36; Lieut. McMorrow, 36; Lieut. G. A. Day, 36; A. Silverbrandt, 36; J. L. Kellinger, 36; W. J. McNevin, 36.

THE INQUEST UPON MISS ROACH.

The inquest in the case of Lavinia Roach began in Flushing yesterday. Frank J. Young, of Brooklyn, testified that he was a passenger on the steamer Bristol; he saw Lavinia Roach on board; her eyes were blood-shot, and she was apparently intoxicated; he next saw her leaning over the rail, as if sea-sick; she fell, and he thought the fall accidental. Young's companion, William S. Smith, testified to the same effect; he said the passengers were at first very indignant at the neglect of the officers. The steward's testimony was then taken, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday, in order to secure the presence of the officers of the Bristol, and of Joseph Langfield, of Philadelphia.

DECLINE IN COAL PRICES.

There was only a small attendance of genuine buyers at the monthly auction sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company yesterday morning. The various lots were well distributed, but prices were all below those of last month. Fifteen thousand tons of grate sold at $2 $02\frac{1}{2}$ to $2 $12\frac{1}{2}$, being an average decline of 26 cents per ton; 5,000 tons of egg at $2 15 to $2 $17\frac{1}{2}$, a decline of $29\frac{1}{4}$ cents per ton; 25,000 tons of stove at $2 $37\frac{1}{2}$ to $2 40, a decline of $30\frac{3}{4}$ cents per ton, and 5,000 tons of chestnut at $2 $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $2 $22\frac{1}{2}$, a decline of 35 cents per ton.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Bothnia, from Liverpool, brought 134 immigrants and £131,000 in specie yesterday.

The Fire Commissioners decided yesterday to dispense with the Marion-street bell tower and to surrender the property to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

A human skull and some loose bones were found yesterday by laborers while excavating for the foundations of the elevated railroad in front of No. 65 Greenwich-street.

A bale of hops fell on John McGoldrick, aged 29, of No. 257 West Twenty-seventh-street, while he was at work in the ale brewery, No. 240 West Eighteenth-street, yesterday, and he was badly hurt.

Hypothecated certificates of indebtedness of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, of a face value of $4,000, dated April 1, 1876, and redeemable two years thereafter, were sold at auction yesterday for $200.

An iron bolt fell upon the head of Christopher Shandley, of No. 170 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, while he was passing under the elevated railroad at Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday, and cut a gash in his scalp.

Mr. Hearn, the successor of the firm of Allison & Hearn, denies the assertion that the business he is engaged in is fraudulent, and says the best evidence to the contrary is afforded by the decision of the postal authorities in favor of its legality, as was published in THE TIMES yesterday.

John Parker, who is described by the Police as a tramp, was arrested on Tuesday night by Detective Moran, of the Central Office, charged with having entered the residence of James Cronin, at No. 52 Dominick-street, and stolen jewelry valued at $150. He was held for examination.

A butcher's cart, driven by Bernard Metz, knocked down and ran over William Weigland, aged 6 years, while the child was crossing the street in front of his parents' residence, No. 692 Third-avenue, yesterday morning. The child was so badly injured that he died soon after. Metz was locked up to await the action of the Coroner.

At a special meeting of the American and German Union No. 1, of this City, held at No. 1,591 Second-avenue, last evening, Samuel Lockey, Benedix M. Zehden, William H. Mott, J. D. Dean, George H. Silbereisen, and H. A. Ahrens were elected to represent the Union at the Republican Convention to be held in Saratoga Sept. 3.

The breadstuffs markets were all stronger yesterday on better reports from the West and Europe. Wheat advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent per bushel, with a good demand, to fill freight engagements and contracts. Corn was fairly active. Oats were in good demand. There was more export inquiry for rye. Grain freights were moderately active, and room to Liverpool by steam was a trifle higher.

Mr. James Pyle, in a communication made for the purpose of correcting any false impression which might be made by reason of the interview with him on the San Francisco shooting, published in THE TIMES on Monday, says he did not express his own convictions as to the guilt or innocence of the Rev. Mr. Kalloch with reference to the Boston scandal; and also that he was not a member of the Laight-Street Baptist Church when Mr. Kalloch was its Pastor.

Antonio Bagioli died on Feb. 11, 1871, leaving a small estate, which he disposed of by will, but the executors named failed to qualify. Letters of administration were recently applied for, and yesterday the decedent's widow, Eliza Cook Bagioli and Morris P. Dowley were appointed administrators of the estate. The heirs are Mrs. Bagioli, a daughter, who is residing in Italy, and a granddaughter, Teresa B. Sickles, the child of Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles by his first wife, who was the daughter of the decedent.

BROOKLYN.

State Assessors Briggs and Fowler visited the County Treasurer's office yesterday morning, for the purpose of examining the tax rolls.

In reference to the injunction served upon the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company Tuesday, President Bruff says that it was granted to the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company upon an ex parte application, and an affidavit which, he says, is incorrect. No complaints, he adds, have ever been made to him by that company, and the shortening of that company's track was done under the supervision of one of its own officers, and to his satisfaction. The injunction prevents the setting of only one foundation block.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Charles Southworth, the oldest Freemason in the Town of Cortland, died at his residence in Peekskill on Monday last.

Charles V. Martine, a resident of Tuckahoe, was missing for several weeks about a month ago. He has a power of attorney from Susan W. Valentine, administratrix of the estate of Nathaniel Valentine, of the above place, his property lying partly in the town of East Chester and partly in the town of Yonkers. A citation was served upon him by four of the heirs, to account. Martin J. Keogh, as proctor for the heirs, yesterday filed objections to his account as illegal, on the ground that the estate had been improperly managed by him. The case was heard before Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, Mr. Martine being represented by William H. Pemberton, his counsel.

LONG ISLAND.

The Rev. David Tibner, a colored preacher, was arraigned, on Tuesday evening, before Justice Sherlock, at New-Lots, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife Anna. The latter, in her complaint, declared that her husband came home on Saturday night last, and because his supper had not been prepared, severely beat her. Tibner admitted that he had spoken harshly because his supper was not ready, but denied that he had struck his wife. He had only put his arm around her waist and caressed her. The Justice committed him to jail for 15 days.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Health Board reports 97 marriages, 303 births, 21 still-births, and 420 deaths during July.

The Paterson public schools have been thoroughly overhauled, in preparation for the Fall and Winter term, which begins next Monday.

The stock of McManus's dry goods store, on Broad-street, Newark, was damaged $1,500 on Sunday night by the bursting of a water-pipe.

Patrick McGrath, 2 years old, of No. 177 Twelfth-street, Jersey City, fell from a fourth-story window yesterday and was fatally injured.

Receiver Wilkinson, of the American Trust Company of Newark, says that he has accumulated sufficient funds to pay the depositors 10 or 15 per cent.

Justice Davis yesterday sent Joseph Kehoe, of Jay-street, Jersey City Heights, to jail, to answer a charge of having brutally assaulted his wife. While drunk, he kicked out her right eye.

The United States Government is about to improve the Elizabeth River from Broad-street, Elizabeth, to the Sound, by dredging. It is expected that 15,000 feet of gravel, sand, and mud will be removed.

Frank Green, a track laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 50 years old, was struck by the Philadelphia Express, at Uniontown, yesterday morning, and instantly killed. His body was taken to Rahway.

Herman Underneat, a resident of Tyler Park, was struck by a locomotive as he was walking on the Erie Railway track near that station yesterday morning. He died a few moments after he had reached the hospital.

Dr. Underwood, of Newark, left his buggy, containing two children, on Broad-street yesterday. The horse was frightened by a locomotive and ran away. The children were thrown out and badly hurt. The horse was severely injured and the buggy was smashed.

The largest cog-wheel ever made in Paterson has just been finished. It is of iron, 20 feet in diameter, the periphery 10 inches wide, and it weighs 12 tons. It is designed for a sugar factory in Cuba, and is to be used for crushing the sugar-cane. It will make only two and a half revolutions per minute.

James Smith was arrested in Newark yesterday for burglary. He is suspected of having been implicated in all the recent daring burglaries on Mount Prospect-avenue. He lives on Market-street, and is of bad reputation. A few evenings ago, while being pursued, he dropped a quantity of silver-ware, which subsequently proved to have been the fruit of a burglary. Last January, during an affray in a saloon, he was shot, but not dangerously injured. He is held for trial.

The telegraph-pole war reached Jersey City yesterday. The American Union Company had secured permission from the Board of Works of Jersey City to use the line connecting the board's office with the water-works at Belleville. The company, intending to put up new poles, had dug new holes, and were about to put up the poles, when Chief of Police Murphy stopped the work. The ground of the interference was the fact that they had not secured their permission from the Board of Aldermen, which alone has the power to grant it.

A few months ago a good-looking young Englishman named Peach came to this country and settled in Paterson, where he got work as a machinist. In the same shop was Benjamin Atkinson, with whom Peach soon went to board. An intimacy sprang up between the boarder and Mrs. Atkinson, and the woman's husband warned her against letting it go too far. On Monday night Mr. Atkinson discovered that his wife had gone with the handsome young boarder, taking all her best clothes, and learned that they had taken an Erie train for New-York. The runaway couple are believed to have taken passage for England.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships Lessing, of the Imperial German Mail; the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, and the State of Pennsylvania, of the State Line, will sail for Europe to-day. The following are the passenger lists:

In steam-ship Lessing, for Hamburg.—Mrs. C. A. Williams, Mrs. D. Beeber, Miss Clara E. Munger, Miss Sophia Molitor, F. M. Bens, Charles Lempe, Franklin Enders, Carl Stackmuller, George Doellinger, Jose F. V. Reider, Frederick Ochsenbirt, Charles Meiss, Adam Boeckel, A. Solomonski, H. B. Grabouski, Mrs. Grabouski, Mrs. Louise Ruppel, Mrs. L. Grossler, Sister Nellie Down, Sister Anna Heidmann, Mrs. A. Breitsch and two children, Mrs. Sarah Bloch, August S. Saville, Philip Steuernagle, James Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and two children.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—Joseph Klein, E. D. Lowy, W. Jerren, S. D. Biggs, George Howard, Mr. Paul, Thomas Wooding, S. A. Haines, A. C. A. Hutton, Capt. Clay, Mr. Collar, W. P. Van Wyck, Mrs. Van Wyck, Peter White, Mrs. White, Miss Fanny P. White, Miss Laura G. Custer, Robert Machray, Dr. F. P. Moller, Isaac A. Hall, Mrs. Hall and infant.

Following were the passengers in the steam-ship Abyssinia, sailing for Liverpool yesterday:

Mme. Bouvrea, Mrs. Sarah Burnett, Mrs. E. A. Brackett, Mrs. E. Fortin, Mme. Gardner, C. C. Gilbert, Miss Handley, Mme. Hoyt, Mme. Harson, Miss Higgins, the Rev. A. C. Morrish, Miss Mendez, L. C. Van Horne, Mrs. S. G. Van Horne, W. A. Wade, Thomas S. Menahan, A. Wichma, and four religieuses.

CANADIAN REVENUE RETURNS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—The Customs and inland revenue returns combined show a balance for the first six months of 1879 over 1878 of $1,244,029.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Allen, and four children, David De Angelis, A. Armstrong, Miss Aspland, F. B. Ayer, L. H. Babcock, Mme. Mary De Backer, John A. and Mrs. Bagley, R. Bahr, Mr. Baird, John P. Baron, T. F. Barry, Perkins Bass, Mrs. Bass, John Bass, Miss G. Bass, Master Robert Bass, G. A. and Mrs. Beeh, the Rev. Canon Bell, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell and sister, Justo Benitez, the Hon. W. Binney, Mrs. and Miss Binney, the Rev. Dr. George B. and Mrs. Bishop, John S. Bussing, H. C. Blossom, the Rev. W. M. and Mrs. Bottome and two children, Mme. Bouvier, Alfred Boyd, C. L. Brown, the Rev. Percy Brown, C. Dugald Buckler, G. A. Burr, Master G. H. Burr, Mrs. Cantrell, Misses A. L. and M. A. Cantrell, Miss Carrington, Mrs. Alexander Carter, Miss Emily Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, Dr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Cockcroft, Bernhard Cohen, R. Collard, D. G. Crosby, Terence P. Curley, Mr. Dargin, Miss Davidson, Thomas E. Davis, J. F. Demoville, Miss Demoville, John S. DeWitt, James Donovan, James Douglass, E. R. and Mrs. Durkee, Miss J. Durkee, the Rev. J. P. Egbert, G. W. and Mrs. Earle, Miss S. J. Eastman, Mme. Evans, Mrs. and Miss Eustaphieve, P. H. Ewing, F. B. Eyre, J. Roe, A. P. Watt, William Fatman, Mrs. Julia Fithie, Joseph Fisher, Francis Flora, the Rev. Dr. John Forsyth, John and Mrs. Foster, M. G. Foster, the Rev. S. M. Freeland, A. S. Freund, W. and Mrs. Gammell, Misses E. H., H. L. and H. L. Gammell, A. A. Gammell, A. Gogorza, A. W. Gitteau, John C. and Mrs. Graham, H. M. Graham, E. De La Granja, T. Green, J. B. Griesel, the Rev. J. J. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsborough, Dr. Moses Gunn, G. R. Hayne, W. M. Halsted, Miss M. E. Hand, C. W. Harrison, Mrs. J. H. Harper and infant, Miss and Master Harper, H. R. Harper, John Harper, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Caswell, W. E. Dessup, Mr. Hartley, E. D. Hatch, Mrs. H. H. Haseltine, S. M. Heaton, Gustave and Mrs. Hellmann, Col. E. M. Hoe, Mrs. and Miss Hoe, Miss Holland, G. J. Holyoake, W. B. Howe, Miss Howe, W. R. Hurst, J. J. Hutchinson, Miss Agnes Ingersol, Mrs. A. M. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. James, Masters H. and Percy James, Capt. J. S. Johnson, Lyman Klapp, Mr. Kleinwort, G. Knowles, Mme. De Lamawede, Jesse Larrabee, N. to and Mrs. Larimore, Mrs. W. M. Lent, Miss F. A. Lent, S. and S. Lent, Mme. Leveque and companion, Miss Mary Lewis, Mrs. E. Lewis, Miss L. G. Lewis, R. A. and W. H. Macaulay, F. D. Marckwald, the Rev. F. A. and Mrs. Marvin, A. McEwen, Miss McEwen, Miss Lucy McEwen, H. D. McMaster, the Rev. G. McNamee, S. and Mrs. Metcalf, Dr. De Laskie Miller, Mr. Mingey, John Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Mulry and child, Miss Adeline Mulry, D. and Mrs. Murray, Miss H. F. Norwood, Miss O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oppenheimer and three children, C. and Mrs. Panmeyer, Miss A. and H. Van Pelt, W. Pilcher, G. W. and Mrs. Prentiss, Miss C. M. Preston, the Rev. Wendell Prime, James Purssell, Reese Reade, Mrs. M. A. Roberts, Charles Romer, Charles Romer, Jr., P. Rosenberg, Dr. Royce, Mr. Royce, Charles Rowell and attendant, T. A. and Mrs. Roxbury, the Rev. T. F. Rumney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Sabin and child, Miss Sabin, John Saunders, Edwin Senior, W. Settle, R. H. and Mrs. Shepard, M. K. Schermerhorn, G. and W. B. Schofield, G. A. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Scott, L. Scott, Mr. Scott, Dr. Sink, J. H. Small, Mrs. St. George Smith, Miss Smith, T. B. and Dr. W. Smith, Mme. J. S. Snedden, E. Sothern, George Staber, Max Strakosch, R. Strakosch, J. J. and Mrs. Spurr, Mr. Sybrandt, A. Sybrandt, James and Mrs. Talcott, Master A. W. Talcott, Mr. Teagle, R. Thackray, John and Mrs. Thorn, F. W. and Mrs. Tilton, A. Townsend, A. W. Trotter, Mr. Tudor, A. B. Turner, Mrs. Wallace, Wyborn and Richard Walker, Mrs. H. S. Ward, Miss Ward, Mr. Warwick, F. A. Watson, A. Weinberg, G. H. and Mrs. Whitney, R. M. Willett, H. C. and Mrs. Wilcox, Dwight Wilcox, A. K. Wyllie, W. H. and J. H. Ziegler, C. E. Zimbars, M. F. Beech, Mlle. Ricci.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payson Weston and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Affleck and child, J. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Govin and three children, J. M. and Charles Govin, R. Fear, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. S. Wells, William Roulston, Mrs. Paxton, Miss E. Paxton, Mrs. J. G. Watts, Major L. R. George, Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Lloyd, Orson Pratt, E. Reichardt, Mr. Vreeland, A. W. Turner, J. W. Everall, R. B. King, J. D. Jackson, Mrs. T. Datfield and child, Mrs. J. D. Jackson, Mrs. Cowan and four children, H. Fear, R. Paget, Charles Spiers, R. Hurdle, O. Dalley, Miss Emily Carter, F. B. Burke, Miss J. Paxton, Miss M. O'Connell, T. Bradley, Robert Carr, John Wilson, F. F. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Miss H. E. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Blight, Miss Brown, C. E. Pigg, J. Batistapan, W. V. Morgan, D. Phillips, Mrs. John Owens, E. P. Cox, H. Kitchen, Master J. O'Connell.

In steam-ship Niagara, from Havana.—Miss Mary Fay, Mrs. E. G. De Ximeno and two daughters, Rogelio Odoardo, Vincente Lago, Santiago Canierro, Alexander Armstrong, John Dally, A. Rammelkamp, Frank Hatton, Octavio E. Davis, Enrique Diago, L. F. Diago and two children, Miss M. Diago, Misses Victoria, Teresa, and Maria M. Arrieta, Pedro E. De Arrieta, William W. Von Gruneweld, Julian Terseno & Hidalgo, Jose M. Diaz, Bruno G. Diaz, J. B. Miller, F. M. Ousset.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Aug. 27.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:23 | Sun sets....6:39 | Moon sets...1:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook..4:37	Gov. Island..5:26	Hell Gate....6:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Greece, (Br.,) Pearce, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Santiago de Cuba, Foote, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; City of Columbus, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; Strathairly, (Br.,) Pettinger, Rouen, John C. Seager; Cortes, (Br.,) Bennett, Halifax and St. Johns, Clark & Seaman; Royal Crown, (Br.,) Thompson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pomona, (Br.,) Mahlman, Montego Bay, G. Wessels; Powhatan, (Br.,) Price, Naples, via Gibraltar, Phelps Bros. & Co.; Koln, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen, via Deptford, Oelrichs & Co.; Triples, Davis, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Morro Castle, Reed, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships Fawn, Cleaveland, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; New World, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Betsy Gude, (Norw.,) Dae, Elsinore for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Noe, (Ital.,) Cappiello, Oporto, John C. Seager; Livingstone, (Norw.,) Bonitz, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pricilla, Humphrey, Queenstown for orders, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Pace Schiaffino, (Ital.,) Castagnola, La Rochelle, A. Giunta.

Brigs Daniel Trowbridge, Range, St. Pierre, D. Trowbridge; Gem, Pierce, Bridgetown, D. Trowbridge; Maricola Mignano, Schiano, Lisbon, Slocovich & Co.; St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Brown, Ronen, J. S. Tucker & Co.; Zebenia, (Br.,) Merriam, Bayonne, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schrs. Emma Ritch, Tooker, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Jeddo, (Br.,) Goold, Halifax, A. T. Heney; E. N. Duffield, Rainor, Orient, Rackett & Brother.

Barge Hudson, McCue, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg Aug. 13 and Havre 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Rigby, Liverpool Aug. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Flamborough, (Br.,) Fraser, Port Spain Aug. 11, Barbados 12th, St. Lucia 13th, St. Pierre 14th, Point-a-Pitre 15th, and Antigua 19th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Curtis, Havana Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Hulphers, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Ellis, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Charles H. Marshall, Hutchinson, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Hero, (Norw.,) Olsen, London July 18, in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Washington, Martin, Bremen 48 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Ship Merom, Lowell, Bath, Me., 7 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Paulina, (Ger.,) Nahmens, Hamburg 45 ds., in ballast to Theodore Ruger.

Ship Patrician, (new,) Damariscotta, in ballast to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Antares, (Ger.,) Albrecht, Limerick 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Trionfo, (Ital.,) Bisso, Leith 54 ds., with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co.—vessel to Dassori, Strachle & Co.

Bark Brilliant, (Norw.,) Leeca, Newry 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Framnaes, (Norw.,) Larsen, Sunderland 36 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark A. B. Botsford, Atkinson, Lowestoft 51 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Momento, (Norw.,) Anderson, Stettin 54 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark American Eagle, McMahon, Marseilles 51 ds., with iron to Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co.—vessel to George H. Squire.

Bark Olaf Kyrre, (Norw.,) Kjellor, Havre 46 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Truro, Burris, Havre 44 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney.

Bark Nor, (Norw.,) Randvig, Whitehaven 44 ds., in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Brig Carrie Purinton, Loues, Fernandina 10 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig I. Howland, Barker, of and 6 ds. from Boston, in ballast to F. H. Smith & Co.

Brig Eliza Thompson, Sawyer, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, N.E.; cloudy; at City Island, N. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Powhatan, for Mediterranean ports; Basilia, for Newcastle; Harald and France, for Havre; Othello, for Hull; Abyssinia and Greece, for Liverpool; Eastbourne, for London; Andes, for Aspinwall; City of Columbus, for Savannah; City of Fitchburg, for Lewes; Royal Crown, for ——; ships Martin Scott, for Calcutta; Osaida, for Bordeaux; General McClellan, for San Francisco; bark G. B. Lewis, for Melbourne; Senator Iken, for Bremen; Samuel Walsh, for Galway; Solafide, for Queenstown; Reindeer, for Barbados; James E. Ward, for Wilmington, N. C.; brigs Galatheo, for Stockholm; Gem, for Barbados; schr. E. C. Evans, for Kings Ferry.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Cortes, for Halifax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Lyra, (Br.,) Collins, from Dublin, which arr. 26th and anchored at Sandy Hook, came up 27th.

Bark Hertha, (Ger.,) Brandthoff, from Limerick, is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co., not as before.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Schr. Alabama, hence for Salem, broke her mainboom and will repair at City Island before proceeding.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 9, on the Banks, schr. Theresa Baker, of Boston, fishing, all well.

Aug. 13, on the Grand Banks, ship J. C. Robertson, from Havre, for Baltimore.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Std. July 31, Evanell, for New-York; 24th inst., Forest King, for the United States; 26th inst., Minnie Carmichael, Prince Charlie, W. B. Grace.

Arr. 20th inst., Agnes, at Nordkoping; 23d inst., Beaconsfield, Abraham Skalle; 25th inst., Mattea, Laurretta, Nellie T. Guest; 26th inst., Hecla, Manila II., Susa, Bertie Biglow, Vancouver, Kate Howe, Peppina Mignano, Helios, Chandos, Challenger, Granite State, Ebenezer, Venice, Amicizia, J. J. Strossmeyer, Giacomo Mortola, Rosa, Sophia, Rhine, Guldregn, Osmo; 27th inst., Lucia Marie, Kong Carl, Juletrae.

The steam-ship P. Caland, Capt. Dedden, sld. from Rotterdam Aug. 27, direct for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—The steam-ship Palestine, (Br.,) Capt. Whiteway, sld. hence for Boston to-day.

The steam-ship Historian, (Br.,) Capt. Long, from New-Orleans Aug. 6, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Istrian, (Br.,) Capt. Fitt, from Boston Aug. 12, has arr. here.

BRISTOL, Aug. 27.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Bristol, Capt. Symons, from New-York Aug. 14, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, Aug. 27.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Circassia, Capt. Munro, from New-York Aug. 16, has arr. here on her way to Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 27.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Sanders, from New-York Aug. 16, arr. here to-day on her way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 27.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Goudron, from Liverpool, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

GLASGOW, Aug. 27.—The State Line steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Aug. 14, arr. here on the 25th.

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